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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS- AFR-90-179
Friday
14 September 1990**

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FBIS-AFR-90-179

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Chad

* Donors Approve Development Plan at Round Table

90AF0569B Ndjamena AL-WATAN in French
27 Jul 90 pp 6-7

[Article by Acheikh Abakar Hassan: "Round Table on the Results of the Geneva III Conference"]

[Text] On Friday 13 July 1990, a round table took place in the meeting room of the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation. It was attended by Chadian experts who had participated in the Geneva III round table on Chad held 19-20 June, representatives of lenders, and the national press. The purpose of this meeting was to report on the results of the Geneva III round table. The meeting was organized by the minister of planning and cooperation and the head of the delegation, Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh, and was attended by 16 participants, including the state secretary for finance and data processing, Abderamane Saleh; the adviser to the president of the Republic for economic and financial affairs, Hassan Adoum Bakhit; the deputy secretary general in the Office of the President, Madingar Beremadji; the rector of Chad University, Abderamane Dadi; the resident representative of the UNDP [UN Development Program] in Chad, Emmanuel Dierck de Casterle [as published]; a principal economist at UNDP, Djibrina Barry; the director general and deputy director general of the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation; the director of cooperation, Djidi Hisseini; the director general of agriculture, Abdelwahab Cherif; the head of the financial department of the BEAC [Bank of Central African States], Mandekor Djimadoun, and representatives of the ATP [CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY], AL-WATAN, the radio, and Teletchad. The development plan presented by the Chadian Government received the support of the lenders.

During this meeting, all the questions asked by reporters were answered in detail. First general statements were made, and then more detailed information was offered on some aspects of the results.

Minister Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh, whose presence immediately signalled the importance of this round table, said that the recent conference in Geneva, which was the third round table held, was different from the previous ones in that it dealt much more with development strategy, whereas the first two focussed on specific activities to be financed. He pointed out that Geneva I was based on an emergency plan, while Geneva II focussed on a reconstruction plan made up of projects most of which obtained financing. He said that this time, they took a different approach, which consisted in discussing and exchanging views with their partners on a rather long-range development plan, running to the year 2000, and that this made it possible to mark the way and identify the points on which the sectorial meetings would be based. The sectorial meetings would then take up not only sectorial strategies in detail, but also request financing for the sectors concerned. He went on to say

that his delegation obtained a consensus on the general options that the government outlined for the development plan. Future sectorial meetings will make it possible to deal further with aspects that have not been discussed in depth, and all this with the agreement of the partners. So it is a constructive dialogue that is continuing. Geneva III was an important stage in this process, he added.

As for the factors that led to this change, he explained that it did not arise from a disagreement with the partners, but quite simply because the government felt that Geneva I had attended to the most urgent matters, while Geneva II enabled us to rebuild our potential in the economic and financial spheres beginning in 1988. These projects were completed and the objectives were achieved. This is why, he indicated, that for the current development phase, there is no longer a need to stick to an urgent plan, which is rather restrictive and to a great extent impossible to achieve.

The minister of planning and cooperation reported that first of all they wanted to establish the main lines and obtain the support of their partners on the major guidelines, which should then make it possible to hold sectorial round tables. The government decided on this procedure so as to come up with a coherent plan, which would receive the support of these partners.

The Results of the Geneva III Round Table

The activities remaining to be undertaken by the government and its partners, as determined at the Geneva III conference, are of two types, Minister Ibni Oumar Mahamat Saleh explained. First there is the Geneva round table, which focused on the general options, and there will be sectorial round tables, which will be held in Chad as well in coming years and will be based on the sectors to receive financing. He said that they had already decided on a certain number of them in Geneva. The ones selected were education, training, and employment; health and social affairs; promotion of the private sector; the technical cooperation policy; the environment and the fight against desertification; rural development and water resources; and, human development. These are the primary sectors to which the government attaches particular importance. Moreover, they also agreed on a strategy for preparing these round tables. They would be preceded by close contacts leading to a seminar where Chadians and non-Chadians would gather to have intensive discussions so that they could arrive at a joint decision on the appropriate strategy to be implemented to attain the objectives set. The sectorial meeting on education, training, and employment will be held next October in Ndjamena.

Apart from the statement made by the minister giving the overall results of the conference, the statements made by the other participants focused on explanations of the sectorial choices.

The adviser to the president of the Republic for economic and financial affairs, Hassan Adoum Bakhit, gave

a detailed explanation of the sectorial meetings on the infrastructure of public finance and government enterprises. These topics were discussed with the lenders and there was a consensus on the issue of how to cover our budget deficit and how to encourage our public enterprises to participate actively in national development. Provision may be made for them to be turned over to the private sector in cases where it proves necessary, he indicated.

As for the rector of Chad University, Abderamane Dadi, who discussed the strategy for human resources, he explained that this strategy has two parts. The first part concerns the aspects of education, training, and employment, and the second has to do with health and social affairs. The components of this strategy, which were presented and agreed by consensus, revolve around the need to coordinate education, training, and employment. In other words, it is important to make sure that education and training at all times respond to employment needs, and to work out a strategy based on primary health care.

As regards the rural development sector, the director general of the Ministry of Agriculture, Abdelwahad Cherif, said that the strategy was built on the need to give producers more responsibility and ensure greater participation on their part, and in this way manage to increase their income and encourage them to increase their production.

In connection with technical cooperation, the deputy director general from the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, Mariam Mahamat Nour, said that the diagnostic study, which was presented last 10 March at the Cite de l'Afrique, was used to draw up a list of guidelines in the area of technical cooperation that the government would like to see implemented with its development partners. So the discussion revolved around these major guidelines.

In answer to the question of whether the International Monetary Fund would have its word to say on the development plan, the state secretary for finance and data processing, Abderamane Saleh, responded that the IMF operated in Chad in the same way as other lenders. It participates specifically in the area of institutional policy reforms, under the three-year program revised every year as part of the budget exercise. It also participates in the context of the structural adjustment program. It attended the Geneva conference and supported the development plan submitted by Chad.

A Pioneering and Unique Development Strategy

The UNDP's resident representative in Chad, Emmanuel Dierck de Carterle [as published], who spoke on behalf of the lenders and participated actively in the

round table with something to say on various points raised, explained that the principle of the Geneva round table is an exercise to encourage dialogue between a country and its partners. It is therefore an ideal forum for reconciling points of view. In the specific case of Chad, the meeting held in Geneva was relatively unique and pioneering in that it did not make a direct appeal for external financing. He went on to express the sense of satisfaction on the part of the lenders in these terms: "I think that I am reflecting the opinion of the lenders when I say that we were extremely pleased with the results of this round table. We were impressed by the seriousness of the highly professional Chadian delegation, by the very high level of the discussions based on the papers presented by the Chadian Government, and by the statements made at the meeting. The lenders were struck by the degree of mastery over development activities in Chad." Thanks to this round table, Chad is assured of the support of these major lenders.

Congo

Security Forces Occupy Labor Union Headquarters

*AB1309124290 Paris AFP in French 1139 GMT
13 Sep 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Sep (AFP)—Several policemen with truncheons this morning occupied the headquarters of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC—sole trade union) in Brazzaville to prevent any rallies by trade unions, observers at the scene noted. Other policemen were also posted at the Labor Exchange where the trade unionists often hold meetings, observers also noted.

This deployment of security forces follows President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's decision to annul the CSC congress. During this congress, the trade unionists had demanded their independence from the government and recommended the holding of a national conference in 1990 to discuss the democratic process and the reelection of Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma, secretary general of the confederation.

Reliable sources disclosed that several trade unionists had reportedly expressed their intention to call for a general strike as of tomorrow to protest the Congolese president's decision.

[Paris AFP in English at 1126 GMT on 13 September reported that "Denis Sassou-Nguesso disbanded a congress of the country's central labour body late Wednesday [12 Sep] because its officials refused to discuss leadership changes with him, official sources said.]

Kenya

UK Commission Spokesman on Ouko Death Report

EA1309204390 Nairobi KTN Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] A spokesman at the British High Commission, Richard Denny, today said Superintendent John Troon would end his leave next Friday [21 Sep], but that the British Government would not force him to come to Kenya to present the report on the death of late minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr Robert Ouko.

Denny was reacting to yesterday's statement by the attorney general, Justice Matthew Muli, when he denied knowledge of the report being at the British High Commission. The attorney general said he would only receive the report from Troon, who was assigned to undertake investigation on the late minister's death. Denny stressed that the High Commission was consulting with the attorney general's office on the best method of handing the report to the Kenya Government.

KTN reported exclusively last night the attorney general's denial of being aware of the report at the British High Commission.

Ethiopia

President Mengistu Gives Revolution Day Speech

EA1309103090 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0620 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Speech by President Mengistu Haile-Mariam on the occasion of Revolution Day at Revolution Square, Addis Ababa, on 12 September—live]

[Text] Dear compatriots and distinguished guests, it is 16 years today since we eliminated the extremely reactionary and backward feudal system, and entered a chapter of transition to a new and a democratic system. We have passed through 16 years of struggle and victories and hence are heading towards the 17th year. If we look back and review each and every one of the past 16 years of struggle and victories, we find that they have left memories our minds of happiness, sadness, satisfactory results, humiliating and destructive outcomes and other issues.

As is known and remembered, at the end of each year, that is today, we gather together at public squares in our capital and other parts of our country and question ourselves as to where we have been, where are we heading to, what had we planned and how much have we achieved, what has been left, how and why. Even today, I think it will be appropriate and unavoidable. Accordingly, where are we today? In what situation are we in?

In order to answer this question, it is possible to divide the situation into two parts, and to review them in turn

and reach conclusions. The first and perhaps the primary one, is the question of fulfilling the material and spiritual needs of the people: in other words, our capability in the question of progress.

Before trying to answer the questions in this regard, it is necessary to look into the type and nature of the problems of progress. What and where are the sources or reasons for the problems? In this respect, at this time and henceforth, I do not think we will have any problem in knowing and understanding them. For example, what determines the (?destiny) of a certain people or country are the types and amounts of the people and various natural resources below and above the ground. Without going into details, it can be said in general, and without any exaggeration, that our country is endowed with these resources in adequate amounts and of all types. If we look at a few of them, we have minerals, fertile and virgin soils, water resources, and the benefits of our normal climatic conditions, despite being temporarily affected by recurrent drought in some parts of our country for various reasons. I think it is sufficient to mention or look into these factors and compare them with many countries.

Having said this, the question of whether or not the type and amount of the natural resources are properly known, and in detail, can and should be raised. Truly, due to the efforts made during the last 16 years of struggle and victories, and the relative results achieved, most of these resources have been identified and many of them have been prepared for development or utilization. In the light of this, the temporary but not basic problems are the technological and capital constraints. The other main and decisive issue is that of manpower, which (?controls), utilizes, and protects these resources.

In regard to the shortage of skilled manpower—those who have been endowed or trained in material production or progress in various fields—the main resource of Ethiopia is the Ethiopian man, who has enabled the country to be called Ethiopia and to exist. We can say that it is lucky in this regard.

The second question, or part of our assessment, is this: Where does our problem lie? At present the main, basic issue and burning question is the problem of our peace and unity. What troubles us today, particularly at this moment, is the very existence of our country, rich in many years of history, culture and freedom, and for which we wish complete peace and rapid development.

Dear compatriots, before I venture into the details of this issue, I would like to speak about the related issue of the Armed Forces and the militia, who are at the front heroically defending mother Ethiopia. These dependable and true sons have to be admired at these bad times. I take this opportunity to express, with dignity, our respect and love for these sons of Ethiopia.

It is known and believed that human beings should have a spiritual preparation in order to ensure the guarantee of their livelihood. If their spirit is moved and has hope,

it will not be difficult for them to discharge the test of practical deeds. Accordingly, the Ethiopian people had moved widely during the years of the revolution in order to eliminate feudal backwardness. Through their practical participation and the sacrifices they made, they took great and historic steps for their existence and progress. Above all, they were able to confirm that they are masters of their country, coming closer together without favoritism and on an equal basis.

In today's Ethiopia, discrimination on the grounds of nationality, religion and sex has been abolished. Equality is not only accepted in principle but great efforts have been made to implement it in practice. It is true that we have not yet achieved a situation in which everything necessary has been done. The reasons for this state not yet being achieved is not only due to our prolonged ('lethargy) and the limitations of the country's ability, but is mostly due to the lack of peace and stability.

This being the case, problem seekers have tried to distort the main cause of the problem. All active citizens know what evil deeds they have been committing in order to weaken the spirit of the people. It is clear to everyone the extent to which they have pulled us back and damaged us. Within the country and abroad, and by means of open propaganda, through gossip and day to day social relations, who knows the extent of the conspiracy committed to weaken the spirit of the Ethiopian? How many poisonous rumors have been spread in order to divide the people and the government?

This time, foreign invaders, who do not like the strength and prosperity of Ethiopia, did not invade us directly, as before, since they have found a better option: To recruit and deploy bandits from among us, without much expense. Today, Ethiopia is made to bleed by Ethiopians who do not feel her agony.

In ancient times aliens tried to invade and control our port of Mitsuwa, but they were destroyed by the heroic struggle of our forefathers. Today, however, the invasion is not a direct offensive by aliens. It is by Ethiopians themselves, aided by foreigners, who are trying to deprive us of our sea ports by attacking us with all their might. These Ethiopians are traitors and care nothing for the sufferings of the people.

In the battlefields where determined Ethiopians had earlier confronted foreign invaders and fascists and committed proud deeds, such as at Dogali, Gundet, Gurai, Adwa and other historical places, we are now struggling against Ethiopian mercenaries who are out to destabilize Ethiopia. This is a riddle. This being the practical situation, what is very amazing and saddening are the acts committed through the spread of propaganda and rumors in order to mislead the Ethiopian people and make successful the conspiracy orchestrated to demolish or destabilize Ethiopia and the violence committed against it. It has become common to see people working only for their own benefit, while pretending to be concerned for the people and holding the government

responsible for all problems. According to those who claim to be concerned for the people in [word indistinct], there is nothing for which they do not hold the government responsible.

The truth is that although the Ethiopian Government, like any other government, has got its shortcomings and weaknesses, it has planned and made efforts to do everything in its ability for the country. It has tried to implement its plans when the situation permitted. The government should not work towards destabilizing people, but rather for their benefit. Are most of those now criticizing the government and portraying themselves as concerned for the people genuine?

The so-called Sha'biyyah [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF], in particular, following the strategy of the colonialists, has left no stone unturned in its efforts to divide the people. While it is right to demand and struggle for the success of democracy, is it really in the interest of the freedom of the people to trade with the people's blood, claiming that Ethiopia is a colonialist force oppressing a foreign state?

For its part, the Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF]—which was established by the secessionists [the EPLF], who are out to fragment Eritrea, and is standing by their side—has caused massive destruction by saying to the Tigray people: We should support the secession of Eritrea; since there is nothing that binds Tigray to the rest of Ethiopia, we will establish a Tigray republic; since the causes of Ethiopia's problems are the Amharas, we shall destroy the Amhara rulers. They even go to the extent of saying that other nationalities should carry out an anti-Amhara struggle. It is impossible to estimate the bloodshed, the loss of lives and the property destruction by them.

Both the EPLF and TPLF have left no stone unturned in their efforts to appear as peaceseekers and welfare-minded persons, while in actual fact they are causing destruction to people and property, and as such have tried to fool the Ethiopian people. They have said much about the causes of war and the prevalence of peace.

The government has accepted their demands, in the belief that if their demands were met they would give way to peace. However, they did not behave as expected. On the contrary, massive destruction was done in the name of peace. None of them were real peaceseekers.

The EPLF, for example, rejected the peace talks in progress, in the face of the international community, and began a massive offensive at Mitsuwa. It even prevented U.N. envoys, who were sent to facilitate the transport of food aid to hunger victims, from entering Mitsuwa. The Weyane, for its part, besides giving full support to the EPLF in its activities to dismember Eritrea, is ready to mobilize people for the same cause.

The EPLF and the TPLF, who are bound together by tribalism, are out to play at will with the destiny of the Ethiopian people. They have got maximum support from

foreigners with whom they have been conspiring for many years. At present, they believe that they can determine the history and existence of the Ethiopian people.

For these tribal anti-Ethiopia groups, their main enemy and target, and that which they consider as a hindrance, is the government ruling the country. What is the truth which makes these groups and the government (?contradict) one another? Anyone can pile up words which he believes in and thinks will save him. The [words indistinct] which they try to cover up with a string of words illustrates this. The Sha'biyyah always asks why the Ethiopian people send their children to war? The war has paralyzed the living conditions of the Ethiopian people and the government is held responsible for this. The EPLF says the government loves war, benefits from war and so on. Does the Sha'biyyah's continuous use of this propaganda truly show its concern for the children of the Ethiopian people hurt in war and the crippling of the living conditions of the Ethiopian people? How can the Sha'biyyah show concern for the Ethiopian people—which it hates—when it says that it will not continue [word indistinct] with them and it engages in violence, and says it wants to secede?

For their part, the Weyane have been fighting us to gain the secession of Eritrea and are now standing alongside the Sha'biyyah, shedding the blood of the children of the Ethiopian people who stand for the sovereignty of the country. They are destroying and impoverishing Ethiopia in practice, while in words claiming to be liberating Ethiopia.

This action certainly reflects their own lack of care for the Ethiopian people. The atrocities they are committing based on narrow and backward nationalism against the Ethiopian nationalities in order to win a victory are very clear to everyone. Though the Weyane are trying to make out that they are the only ones capable of bringing the best of everything so as to achieve popularity, their aims are very clear, and their activities amount to complete destruction and chaos. What we had planned has been halted. What we built has been destroyed. It is clear to everyone what they want to put in the place of the aims of the people and of this government.

Though we do not believe that it is our responsibility to talk about the ancestral lineage of every citizen in today's Ethiopia, I would say there is no better example than the situation which exists in the country as to which nationality owns what and which transport company or any other property belongs to which nationality. [sentence as heard] By the way, what right have the Weyane to represent the Ethiopian nationalities?

At this forum, we would like, officially, to tell the TPLF and its creator, the EPLF, that the tears and blood of the people should cease being shed, that they should present any of their demands for peace in the presence of observers, and that if a final decision is presented to the people, it would be for the good of all of us.

Any Ethiopian, wherever he is, no matter what nationality he belongs to, should [words indistinct] and

Weyane are working day by day to dismember our Ethiopia which is ages old and bears a prestigious history. To show divided loyalty or to isolate oneself without realizing the truth or to sit back and criticize, does not help Ethiopia in any way.

Hence, in order to carry out our historical and traditional responsibilities, implement our nationalistic sentiments, and save Ethiopia's dignity and prevent her downfall, there is no alternative but to stand alongside the [word indistinct] citizens who are fighting at the battlefield. This is the time for every Ethiopian to pledge their patriotism and nationalistic zeal.

The divisive situation the Weyane and Sha'biyyah have been preparing under different guides in order to achieve their sinister objectives would be completely changed if the Ethiopian people adopted a firm stand for their own mutual benefit. This war, which is being intensified under the pretext that so and so has colonized so and so and the solution is secession; that this nationality is the cause of all the woes for the other nationality; that the way forward is only to fight that nationality and other similar machinations which do not have correct aims by any standards and which hinder a better and more equal development and prosperity, should stop.

Every Ethiopian is expected to face the truth urgently and unite to put an end to the continuous atrocities being perpetrated against the people, to make the arrogant elements yield to a peaceful solution to the problems. Any attempt to treat the problems facing our country and their solutions lightly, or to simply sit back and watch when Ethiopia is faced with problems will not in the least bit alleviate the problems of the people. Unless we analyze the cause of the problems in our country deeply, we shall fail to distinguish the objective reality which is currently present in our midst.

At a time when the Sha'biyyah are claiming that they have almost liberated Eritrea from Ethiopian colonialism—and indeed the self-styled secessionist group leader recently claimed that it was a matter of a very short time before the complete liberation of Eritrea—and at a time when they are intensifying their destructive war, our Army is making a great sacrifice to safeguard the sovereignty of our motherland, Ethiopia, and to protect the people from death and destruction.

It is clear to everyone that this is the stage reached in the war which the Weyane have launched against Ethiopia, with the aim of achieving the secession of Eritrea—for which it was primarily established—and of leading people along as they wish in line with plans drawn up with the Sha'biyyah, and then, if this is not possible, with the aim of creating chaos and bloodshed among the nationalities and dismembering Ethiopia. The sacrifice which the regular and popular Army is making is aimed at halting this arrogant aim of destroying and dismembering Ethiopia and defacing the history and entity of Ethiopia.

This is the current reality and the aim for which we are struggling. This is the temptation, the question that faces

every genuine and patriotic Ethiopian. The problem in Ethiopia is not limited to the Sha'biyyah and Weyane, who have sworn to dismember Ethiopia, on the one hand, and the Government of Ethiopia on the other, an objective they have been trying to portray for a long time to win support.

Indeed, the freedom of one people and the boundaries of one country and the dignity of one people can only be defined collectively through the existence of its government. Hence, it is clear that the mortal enemies of Ethiopian dignity mainly focus their attack on the government. But it does not mean that if the government is removed from the scene, Ethiopia will be relieved of her problems. If this can be taken for a fact, then it is not acceptable for us to be scorched by war.

What genuine citizens should always understand is that the issue in question here is whether the country should be dismembered or should we preserve its unity? Should arrogant elements cropping up in some parts of the country wanting to dismember Ethiopia be left to destroy Ethiopia or should they be halted and destroyed? Should the Ethiopian people be plunged in continuous bloodshed on the basis of divided nationalities or should they forge ahead for a better life through unity and democracy? This is the essence of the difference that currently exists in the country. The joint antagonism of the Sha'biyyah and Weyane is not limited to the government but is also against the Ethiopian people and history and it cannot be reconciled in the future.

The major attention of our party and government is first and foremost directed at safeguarding the sovereignty and dignity, unity and freedom, and the preservation of the social security of our society. Everything else is a minor activity that can be carried out after the above-mentioned issues are satisfied in accordance with the will and objectives of the people in a peaceful manner.

Dear countrymen: The current political system of our country and its practical application is based on popular will. Everything good for the country planned and implemented since the inception of the revolution has been based on popular participation and will.

Though there is no stone the enemy leaves unturned to implement its aims in the name of the people, there is no way of going back as long as it remains a fact that everything is done through the will of the people. In this respect and in this spirit, our party, after assessing the national and international situations adopted the necessary development policy last February.

Dear compatriots: Our good intentions, our development programs and policies, based on popular benefit and interest, cannot be achieved as long as these elements opposed to unity, progress, development, and peace exist.

Huge amounts of money and time, which could have brought about a fundamental change in our country's

development, are being spent in defence against tribalists and mercenaries. How can we progress? What do we expect from this kind of situation?

It is known that a war waged against a country brings devastation to the economy and is destructive, chaotic, and devastating to the people. Such a war does not only halt development but also exposes people to a very grave and miserable life by devastating its heritage.

What is more annoying is the enemy's ploy of appearing to care for the people while it plunges them into misery and destitution, hence insulting the people's intelligence.

In this respect, there is no alternative but to offer a firm defence against these and other enemy attacks. Alongside this defence against the enemy on all fronts, unreserved efforts shall be made on ways and means of solving the problems politically and peacefully.

What is more saddening is that while the enemy exposes people to atrocities, at the same time they poison the minds of the people by falsely posing as advocates of the people's interest. There is no alternative except strongly resisting these and other enemy activities.

We give every priority to a peaceful and political solution of the problem with the enemy. We will make unreserved efforts in this direction. However, we cannot beg for peace by kneeling down to the TPLF or the EPLF.

Overall, the current national point of concentration, above all, should be the safeguarding of Ethiopia's existence. In particular, we should remember our responsibilities in the light of the heroic activities of the Revolutionary Army and the militia, who are countering the enemy offensive courageously, together with those who were redeployed recently, and those who will be deployed in the future. While they are heroically falling to safeguard the existence of the country and their compatriots, the rest of us should constantly remember our responsibilities. I would like to reiterate strongly that we should carry out our national duties, without hesitation and with efficiency.

We must not spoil our spirit with trivialities, but give absolute priority to respect for the existence of our country and the people's peace. Let us save Ethiopia today. Thank you.

EPLF Blames Government for Asmera Shelling

EA1209121690 (Clandetine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] It has been confirmed that the fascistic Dergue government itself shelled Asmera town with heavy

weapons, accusing the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] of doing so. This issue, over which the residents of Asmera have been accusing the Dergue and into which the EPLF has been conducting an investigation, was confirmed by Lieutenant Alemayehu Zeleke, who surrendered to the EPLF recently. The lieutenant, who was assigned to administrative work and served in the Fourth Artillery Brigade, revealed that the Dergue drew up plans to shell heavily inhabited areas of Asmera, placing the blame on the EPLF. However, officials within the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the army said that since they live within the town, they are opposed to the plan, as they would also be victims of the shelling.

When General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan arrived in Asmera as head of the revolutionary campaign center, zone one, and gave orders for the implementation of the plan, the Dergue army shelled the center of Asmera and caused 38 people to be killed or injured.

The residents of Asmera knew that the shelling had been carried out by the Dergue, as the plan had been talked about earlier, and they realized the direction from which the shells were coming. This being the case, they voiced their condemnation of the Dergue. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, in his meeting with the so-called representatives of the people, warned them, saying that those of you who are black-mailing the government by claiming that you have been hit by government artillery will be eliminated.

Somalia

United Somali Congress To Fight Alongside SNM

EA1309153390 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Realizing that the struggle has reached its climax and believing in the importance of unity with the Somali National Movement [SNM], members of the United Somali Congress [USC], who are battling the enemy forces, have resolved to undertake the following:

1. that from now on the forces of the two liberation fronts will fight alongside each other wherever deployed;
2. that when the forces of the two sides are being deployed or are on a mission, their weapons will be concealed so that no one knows what they are carrying;
3. that they ambush the enemy forces at their bases whenever possible;
4. that forces based in northern Somalia as well as politicians should come under the SNM (?command).

Jama Salah Ahmed, chairman of the Somali opposition forces, signed the agreement on behalf of the SNM, while Mohamed Warsameh Chemico, USC chairman and secretary for political affairs of the opposition, signed for the USC. Victory and freedom.

SNM Issues Statement on New Siad Cabinet

EA1309203690 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Dear listeners, tonight we are going to bring you a statement recently released by the office of the chairman of the Somali National Movement [SNM].

The statement, released by the office of the SNM chairman, comments on the political stand of the movement. The statement says that the SNM is committed to the overthrow of the Barre regime and the restoration of democracy in the country. The SNM commitment is firm and unswerving and represents the wishes of the majority of its followers, unlike the bogus regime which has recently been set up in Mogadishu headed by Mohamed Hawadle Madar.

The appointment of this sell-out and traitor will never alter the policy of this dictatorial regime, nor will it change our stand. There is nothing new in this government. The dictator has merely swapped his so-called ministers. This newly named cabinet lacks support and the ability to rescue the country from its current crisis. Unless the bloody regime quits the political scene, we shall continue with our armed struggle.

The statement from the office of the SNM chairman says that in order to implement the wishes of the majority of the Somali people, the dictatorial and ramshackle regime has to be removed so as to pave the way for the restoration of constitutional and democratic rule in Somalia. It is not only the ramshackle regime that has got to go but all those on its bandwagon have to go with it. That is our stand.

The statement says that in order to foster and hasten the introduction of a constitutional and democratic government, the SNM, like all those who believe and stand for justice, such as the United Somali Congress and the Somali Patriotic Movement, is not ready to enter into any peace negotiations with the dictatorial regime irrespective of who leads the current regime in Mogadishu.

The statement from the office of the SNM chairman says that the SNM is saying and has said before that it is not ready to have peace talks or to begin political negotiations with the bloody and dictatorial regime of Mohamed Siad Barre, who has bombed and massacred his people. The SNM and other liberation movements are committed to saving the lives of citizens from the jaws of the hyena Siad, and striving to bring peace to the country and its people, giving the people the choice to form a government acceptable to the majority of the Somali people.

This dynasty which carries the banner of the government and is headed by none other than Abdirahman Jama Barre, cannot bring salvation to the Somali people, but will instead plunge them into a deeper crisis which the Somali people can ill afford.

In addition, the statement said the SNM will continue to intensify its armed struggle and it called on its sister movements to do the same until final victory is achieved.

We are for peace and justice for all and believe that our salvation can only lie in true democracy. The suffering that the Siad regime has caused the people of this country is unprecedented. It has been bitter and tortuous. It is only unity which is the strength that will

hasten the downfall of Siad. If we remain united, we are bound to win our struggle. But so long as we remain divided, we will fail and fail miserably. The downfall of Siad depends upon us.

The sooner we identify our rights and unite, the more imminent will Siad's downfall become. Victory is in sight. All that is needed is determination and sacrifice by all, irrespective of our identities. God stands for justice.

'Full Text' of De Klerk Statement on Violence

MB1409042890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2231 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Full text] of 13 September statement by State President F.W. de Klerk on "past week's violence"; Pretoria]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 13 SAPA—The violent events of the past week, in which many people have lost their lives, have brought our country to an unfortunate turning point.

Earlier this week steps were initiated to bring the situation under control. These steps will supplement the comprehensive measures already taken. An announcement regarding further steps will be made next week. The latest wave of violence, unrest, arson and damage to property is something that cannot be tolerated in any civilised country.

Those responsible are greatly mistaken if they believe that the government's search for a peaceful solution is a passport to lawlessness, unrest and murder. The offenders, whoever they may be, will be firmly dealt with. At the same time the government will not allow the country to degenerate into anarchy, whatever the cost.

I am again appealing to all leaders and to the public to give the government and the security forces their full support to counter crime and to maintain law and order. Accusations will achieve nothing. There are forces which do not wish peaceful negotiations to succeed. All those desiring peace must stand together to identify and counter these forces.

The new South Africa, which is the goal of all sincere South Africans, is being threatened by present events. The government is determined to ensure stability and to carry out the process of renewal which has been initiated, within a safe and secure South Africa.

No Details Revealed From ANC-Government Meet

MB1309171590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Pretoria Sept 13 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] and SA Government working group established under Paragraph Three of the Pretoria Minute met in Pretoria on September 6 and again on Thursday (today).

A joint statement by the ANC and the government, issued in Pretoria on Thursday, said a first report had been finalised. The four line statement gave no further details.

Alexander Denies PAC Ready To Negotiate

MB1309210990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1941 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Durban Sept 13 SAPA—PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] internal general secretary, Mr. Benny Alexander, on Thursday [13 Sep] told more than 500 students at the University of Durban - Westville that recent press reports indicating the organisation had accepted the government's invitation to participate in negotiations "are incorrect."

He said his organisation would "solicit the opinions" of the organisation's Central Committee on the government's invitation in Harare next week before making known its stance.

"Besides which the government is holding our members as hostages and not as prisoners in order to force us to the negotiating table. But only terrorists take prisoners, and we don't talk to terrorists," he said to chants of "one settler, one bullet" from students.

Mr. Alexander also said the PAC was entirely opposed to minority group protection as the organisation did not believe in racial classifications.

"There is only one race, the human race," he said.

Traditional Zulu Chiefs Meet, Issue Resolutions

MB1409072090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0651 GMT 14 Sep 90

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: The Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday, September 14 [dateline as received]—The following resolutions were passed here last night by a large meeting of the Amakhosi (traditional chiefs) of kwaZulu:

Resolution 1.

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu deplore the hideous violence that continues in Natal and kwaZulu and that is now emerging in the Transvaal. We deplore political parties which pursue political goals through violent means. We are Amakhosi. We are natural rulers among the people. We know the value of consensus politics because the whole Ubukhosi institution rest on the ability of Amakhosi to achieve consensus amongst their people.

We therefore resolve:

1. To state our abhorrence of violence used for political purposes but particularly to state our abhorrence of dragging ethnicity into the use of violence for political purposes.

2. To state that we the Amakhosi of kwaZulu who have heard report-backs from those among us who have gone to the Reef to campaign for peace there and being aghast at the extent to which the violence that has been taking

place originated in the ANC/UDF/COSATU/South African Communist Party [African National Congress/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] attack on kwaZulu as kwaZulu, call upon these organisations to desist forthwith in targeting kwaZulu for attack.

3. To say to the whole world that attacks against kwaZulu's chief minister, the prince of Kwaphindangene, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, are not only attacks against his person and his office but, by the nature of the attacks,—attacks against Zulu decency and attacks against our chief's family which includes his majesty the king of the Zulus and members of the royal family.

4. To call on the ANC to apologise to his majesty the king of the Zulus for their call for the disbanding of kwaZulu and for their call for the disbanding of the kwaZulu Police Force.

Resolution 2.

We the Amakhosi of kwaZulu have come under siege from the violent attacks that have spread into the kwaZulu hinterland. Our people are dying in these attacks and we want a role to play in eliminating violence for political purposes.

We therefore resolve:

1. To applaud His Majesty the King of the Zulus for meeting with his uncle, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase and other natural leaders from Transkei and Ciskei who are the chiefs of those areas and the Amakhosi of kwaZulu.

2. To commend His Majesty for meeting with Transkei and Ciskei natural leaders to plan a joint kwaZulu/Transkei/Ciskei venture for peace in the Transvaal.

3. To commend His Majesty the King for the decision that was reached at his meeting with Transkei and Ciskei leaders to go to the Transvaal to calm the situation there by high profile joint action in which the people of the Transvaal can see the natural leaders of Zulu and Xhosa alike meeting together and working together for peace.

Buthelezi Addresses Conference

*MB1309114890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1112 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Ulundi Sept 13 SAPA—It was tragic that ethnicity had now entered political conflict and the Zulu people were being targeted for political attack, the chief minister of kwaZulu, Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said on Thursday [13 Sep].

Addressing a gathering of kwaZulu chiefs, he said the Zulu nation would not tolerate attacks on it. He said he had warned that the targeting of kwaZulu would have tragic consequences and now they were beginning to emerge.

"We must do everything we can do to stamp out ethnicity in politics wherever it occurs. We did not bring about the Xhosa/Zulu conflicts in the Transvaal which have so marred black politics there in recent weeks. If you look through everything I have said about the ANC [African National Congress] during the last decade and a half of Inkatha's existence, you will find that on no occasion have I stooped to character assassination or mudslinging."

Mr. Buthelezi said he had simply claimed his right to democratic opposition to anything which he felt was bad for South Africa.

"I therefore object very strongly when ANC propaganda viciously attacks not only what the Inkatha Freedom Party does but attacks me personally in order to make me look like a piece of scum before all the world," he said.

Police Spokesman on 'Mammoth Task' in Natal

*MB1209190690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1839 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 12 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] faced a "mammoth task" in trying to curb the violence in Natal and elsewhere and could not possibly do this alone, according to the spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellet.

Brig. Mellet was quoted by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news as saying black leaders should take it upon themselves to address the warring factions and tell them to stop the current wave of killings and attacks.

Dubbing the killings as senseless and totally unnecessary, Brig. Mellet said the SAP could not be everywhere at the same time and could not possibly protect every individual, even if it wanted to as there was simply not enough manpower. Brig. Mellet said what needed to be addressed most were the underlying factors behind the violence which ranged from political to revenge motives.

The police could only curb the violence, but the underlying factors could be best addressed by community leaders.

He said, however, that the SAP was gaining much success acting as mediator between the warring factions at grassroots levels.

CID Chief Claims Media 'Suspicion-Mongering'

*MB1309153090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1420 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA—Gangs of armed criminals, taking advantage of the mounting suspicion-mongering campaign against the SAP [South African Police], were waging a reign of terror in Soweto, CID [Criminal Investigation Division] chief Lt. Gen. Alwyn Conradie said in a statement on Thursday [13 Sep].

Gen. Conradie noted that there had been an alarming increase in armed robberies in Soweto and issued an appeal "for the leaders responsible to stop this suspicion-mongering against the SAP in the news media. It creates hesitation among the public in wanting to assist the police in fighting this threat."

This climate of suspicion was being exploited by criminal elements at the cost of the community, Gen. Conradie warned.

"Persons who proceed with this suspicion-mongering must accept responsibility for the resultant loss in lives and property."

The general commented that the allegations of partiality which were being levelled against the SAP had been contradicted by the fact that five policemen had died during the past 48 hours.

ANC Statement on 'Failures by the Government'

*MB1409120890 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Text] The African National Congress released a statement last night, listing what the organization referred to as failures by the government in its attempt to put an end to the violence.

The statement recalled the Sebokeng killings, accusing the government of failing to bring to justice its perpetrators. The government was also accused of failing to act against instigators of violence in the Transvaal, and of not taking appropriate steps to uncover members of the security forces and the police implicated in alleged acts of terror.

The organization has scheduled an emergency meeting of its National Executive Committee to start on Tuesday next week, to review the present situation.

CP Leader Treurnicht on De Klerk's Future

*MB1309211590 Johannesburg SABA in English
2016 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SABA—A tide of white nationalism was rising and would eventually sweep President F.W. de Klerk from power because he had turned his back on his people, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said on Thursday [13 Sep].

He was addressing the first political meeting in the run-up to the byelection in the Randburg constituency in November. The seat fell vacant after Democratic Party co-leader Wynand Malan announced his retirement from politics in June.

"We reject the notion of being ruled by a black majority," Dr. Treurnicht told a enthusiastic crowd of several hundred people who cheered him after virtually every sentence of his speech. Dr. Treurnicht said Mr. de Klerk had gone overseas to gain the support and confidence of

the international community, but had done so at the expense of the freedom of his people. The greatest threat facing South Africa today did not come from abroad but was the country's own government which had opted to share power.

"When you try and share power, you will lose, especially when you try and share it with communists." He said President de Klerk was in the process of negotiating the National Party out of political power.

Referring to the sanctions campaign he said it was nothing but a paper tiger. It had been conceded by leading Americans that sanctions against South Africa had failed because huge amounts of South African goods were entering the United States.

Even though overseas countries could cause harm to South Africa, the more pressure they applied, "The more self-sufficient we will become. There are many people who scream against us but drink our wine and eat our food."

In any event Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and several other leaders could not summarily impose sanctions on South Africa, because their economies were directly linked to this country.

"Anyway how many ships would they need to patrol the South African coastline to prevent any ships delivering goods to South African ports?"

He said the CP would now move to build up its power base among whites and to gain the support of the majority of them. It would then take over the government of the whites because "we would rather throw out the government than agree to never having an election again."

Dr. Treurnicht said the CP would then talk to black leaders because there were many moderate blacks who were opposed to the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP [South African Communist Party] and were looking towards whites to support them. However the CP would not talk to the ANC or the SACP, because communists always talked about peace but it was the last thing they were interested in.

White Fighting With Inkatha Said To Be SAP

*MB1309130890 Johannesburg SABA in English
1225 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SABA—A white man who was part of an Inkatha group which allegedly attacked Phola Park squatter camp on Wednesday [12 Sep] night, was killed in the fighting, according to local residents.

All the squatter camp residents spoken to on Thursday had the same story: About 8 PM on Wednesday a group of over 100 people attacked the settlement. Most were Inkatha, from Umsheyaazafe hostel, recognisable by their

white bandannas. Among them were a number of white men with blacked-out faces or wearing stockings pulled over the heads. They were in plain clothes, but the squatters are convinced they were police. An SAP [South African Police] badge was found on the dead man, they claimed. The police had removed the body early on Thursday.

"The state is supplying the guys of kwaZulu with weapons," one resident claimed. None of the squatters wished to be named. They said the attackers were heavily armed. "It is the first time I have seen such guns as that," said one youth, who was still visibly tense. "We are not scared of Inkatha but we have no arms."

On Thursday the community bristled with what arms were at hand—sickles, axes, and make-shift spears. One teenager had a panga stuck in his belt and another carried a huge pair of pliers. Earlier, Mrs. Winnie Mandela addressed a crowd in the area, saying: "If you are attacked, you have the right to defend yourselves."

The settlement is tense and residents are expecting more fighting on Thursday night. Several hostel residents who were approached confirmed there had been fighting in the Phola Park area, but said they had not been involved. Police comment was not immediately available.

There are no whites, and certainly no policemen instigating East Rand township violence, Witwatersrand police spokesman Col. Malherbe said on Thursday in reaction to the allegations.

"There was no white man killed, and we categorically, again and again, deny these allegations," said Col. Malherbe.

"I only wish these people would come forward and supply affidavits so we can investigate them. Police are in the vicinity and there are officers.... And I invite them to go to these police who will be standing around openly, and tell their story. We plainly reject these allegations. There are no white people involved. There is black-on-black violence, finish and klaar."

Police Deny Involvement

*MB1309144490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Police have denied persistent allegations that whites were involved in last night's attack on the Phola Park squatter camp. Residents say a number of white men assisted Inkatha, and a policeman was killed, but Police Spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe says that is not true.

[Begin Malherbe recording] We absolutely, categorically deny that. Number one, there was no policeman killed in Phola Park last night. I can also say, secondly, that police are patrolling the area, they are in the vicinity, and surely, if these people see these so-called whites among the Inkatha attackers, why don't they go to the police and report this? [end recording]

Youths on Rampage at Johannesburg Railway Station *MB1309165290 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1644 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA—A large contingent of police and ambulances on Thursday [13 Sep] night rushed to the Denver railway station, near Johannesburg, after six armed youths apparently opened fire and rampaged through several coaches, killing several commuters and wounding up to 60 others, independent Radio 702 reported.

A correspondent for the the radio station said bodies were strewn between three stations, with the police and paramedics still conducting searches for wounded and injured people. Police had not revealed how many people were dead and also could not put a figure on the number injured as bodies were still being found.

A helicopter had arrived to ferry the seriously injured, many with gunshot wounds, stab wounds and broken limbs, to local hospitals. Police had cordoned off a large part of the area and were also conducting forensic tests.

According to an eyewitness quoted by the radio reporter, apparently six-armed youths went on the rampage shortly after the train pulled out of Denver on its way to the Ikweni station.

The youths ran through the coaches shooting and stabbing their victims.

The train did not stop for a further two stations, during which time pandemonium erupted and scores of commuters flung themselves out of windows.

The police told SAPA they were aware of an "incident," but would have a full report later.

[SAPA at 1835 GMT reports that "police have confirmed at least 15 people were killed and well over 100 injured, many of them critically."]

The attack was one of about three reported in recent days to spilled out of black townships on the Witwatersrand to Johannesburg. On Wednesday night, three people were killed and several others wounded when unknown attackers fired on commuters at a black taxi rank in central Johannesburg. The attackers, in a minibus, proceeded to travel to other parts of the city centre where they cold-bloodedly shot at strangers.

Some days previously, unknown gunmen fired indiscriminately at commuters at the Jeppe railway station, also in Johannesburg, killing five and wounding several others.

Vlok Expresses Shock

*MB1309185690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1756 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA—Minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, on Thursday [13 Sep]

expressed shock and revulsion at the massacre of innocent commuters earlier in the evening in a train traveling in the vicinity of the Denver railway station, east of Johannesburg.

Several people died—some unconfirmed reports put the figure as high as 20—and scores others were injured when six youths reportedly rampaged through several coaches, shooting and hacking commuters.

Responding to the massacre, Mr. Vlok promised that the police would not rest until the perpetrators of the incident were brought to book. The minister added that the police would also do everything in their power to halt the rising wave of violence in the Witwatersrand.

"I appeal to the public to cooperate with the SAP [South African Police] in a bid to apprehend those responsible," said Mr. Vlok. The police have still not issued a death and injury toll for the incident.

Fugitive Randolph Hand Delivers Letter To Daily
MB1309185090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1815 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA—Right-wing fugitive Piet "Skiet" Rudolph calmly walked into the VRYE WEEKBLAD offices in Johannesburg this week to deliver a letter he wanted published in the newspaper.

The newspaper's editor, Mr. Max du Preez, told SAPA in a statement on Thursday that Rudolph, who had lost "quite a lot of weight since he was last seen in public," was dressed in blue overalls and wore a grey wig and square dark-rimmed glasses.

"He did not want to stay for an interview, and left the office almost immediately to get into a waiting green station wagon."

In the letter, Mr. Rudolph denied emphatically that he ever asked for amnesty as reported earlier. His letter and other information about the visit and about his activities are to be published by VRYE WEEKBLAD on Friday [14 Sep].

Mr. du Preez said Mr. Rudolph ends his letter: "I salute our young heroes who have to suffer torture for their cause. We also need our boer-Bikos to encourage us, and they will come: Let the police go on torturing!"

("...Salueer ek ons jong helde wat marteling vir hulle saak moet verduur. Ons het ook vir aanmoediging ons boere-bikos nodig en hulle sal kom: Laat die polisie maar voortgaan met hul marteling")

Police Cite Statistics on Unrest Deaths

MB1309153890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1406 GMT 13 Sep 90

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA—At least 731 people

have died on the Reef since the outbreak of the bloodiest violence seen in South African townships for over a decade.

The head of the SAP [South African Police] Media Liaison Division in Pretoria, Maj. Gen. Herman Stadler, told SAPA on Thursday [13 Sep] that from August 1 to September 10, 530 people had died in unrest in townships on the Witwatersrand and 78 in Soweto.

In Natal townships, which many consider to be war zones, 90 people died over the same period.

Since Monday, September 10, 99 people have died on the East Rand and 24 in Soweto, bringing the total for the Reef since August 1 to 731. Gen. Stadler emphasised that the figures were not "100 percent" accurate.

Editorial Urges Unrest 'Peace-Keeping Force'

MB1309113890 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 13 Sep 90 p 1

[Editorial: "How To End War"]

[Text] A bold initiative is required of South Africa's leaders, all its leaders, today.

Urgent and united action, supported by all major parties inside and outside Parliament, is required to restore discipline in war-torn areas. A neutral entity, between the Government and the security forces, is needed to ensure justice and bring confidence to embattled communities.

Unless this is done, the so-called Zulu-Xhosa clash could grow into general urban warfare and perhaps into racial civil war. Already the dangerous slogan "the whites are killing us" is being spread around the townships, either by black radicals or white reactionary activists. Sending in the army is likely to create further explosions, at incalculable cost. Yet the violence must be checked somehow.

Turbulence in times of transition is to be expected, but South Africa's situation is complicated by at least six factors which have been formally identified by international observers. People have become violent for reasons of:

- 1—Basic survival under attack.
- 2—A de-tribalising process creating cultural tensions.
- 3—Impoverishment and alienation from every form of authority.
- 4—The presence of thugs ... warlords ... rogue policemen.
- 5—Conflicting ideologies and their rhetoric.
- 6—Political manipulation by various parties, including Inkatha, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Government.

ANC failure

The ANC, and for that matter all black leadership, has failed to play a meaningful role in protecting the interests of "the people." The ANC has failed even to produce the monitors it promised for ensuring peace.

Inkatha, somewhere in its organisation, has considerable blood on its hands, while some other extra-parliamentary politicians are known to be making mischief also.

The public accusations and political rhetoric from all leaders serve only to damage a disintegrating social fabric, and aid the misfits and extremists. Unless leaders of all black and white would-be democratic groups join in helping to stem violence, they too are likely to disappear in a wave of anarchy.

The police have become a target of violence, largely because of their own behaviour. They are accused of unnecessary killing in unrest situations; of taking sides with the witdoeke [white scarves], the rooidoeke [red scarves], vigilantes and impis [Zulu regiments]. They are accused of turning a blind eye to Inkatha attacks; even of supplying mobs with weapons.

Police blamed

Some of the accusations may be grossly unfair, perhaps ridiculous ... but the police have hidden behind regulations and censorship to protect their own. Thus their reputation as impartial upholders of law and order is in tatters.

It is easy to find blame. Indeed, everyone is blaming everyone else for the uncertainty and insecurity. It is easy to give advice, even contradictory advice, such as calling simultaneously for troops and a lifting of the emergency.

The army is not equipped to deal with crime and violence in residential areas. If the SADF [South African Defense Force] is sent into the townships without proper planning and socio-political protection, bloodshed may increase.

What is needed is a monitoring force in the townships and in Natal, led by a unit acceptable to all factions. It could be an "occupational" force, such as that once used by the Allies in Berlin. It could be a neutral force, headed by a general with a record respected by all. It could be a Navy command unit with civilians seconded from concerned parties.

Whatever it is, all political leaders should join now in support of a neutral monitoring group to whom those in distress can turn. It must be a monitor with power, and ready access to the top. Our leaders should, for their own sakes as well as their people's, agree to appoint some such peace-keeping force immediately.

Newspaper Commentaries on Violence, UN Noted
MB1409050090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0030 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 14 SAPA—As the township death toll mounts, the violence now spreading to the cities has become a process. It will probably require a process, not an event or a pronouncement, to end what is becoming mindless, undirected slaughter, BUSINESS DAY says in an editorial Friday [14 Sep].

That process will have to involve the police, and possibly elements of the army. It will have to involve the politicians. Above all, it must involve local communities and their leaders. It is the ordinary people in the townships who are suffering, terrorised and subject to savage murder; anyone seeking to restore peace would be unwise not to consult them.

We do not have all the facts, nor do we have the security appraisals available to government. However, if President de Klerk is not to abdicate, nor declare martial law and send in the troops, and if Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi will not meet and anyway may be ignored, then other means must be considered to end the killings. One possibility for government is to start from the bottom, meeting people and leaders in areas of recent violence, seeking their advice on how to end it and their endorsement for subsequent actions.

If the minister of law and order, or his new replacement, were to go each morning to areas ravaged the previous night, he would find people whose homes have been destroyed, their lives shattered and their loved ones killed or injured. Their views on what caused that incident would matter; so would their opinions, expressed through acknowledged leaders, on what needs to be done.

Government is already trying to involve Mandela and Buthelezi in a quest for measures which may stop the slaughter. The ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha may not be directing the violence, but their followers are involved and their leaders can contribute to eventual peace. As this may ultimately involve stern measures and a suspension of civil liberties, those measures are more likely to succeed if Mandela and Buthelezi give their public backing to what government and township residents believe is the right course of action.

A swift crackdown would certainly involve widespread detentions; it would probably also mean a curfew which would take some deaths to enforce. If township residents supported the detention of trouble-makers, and helped point them out, would Mandela and Buthelezi back this? Would they agree to detention camps, not prisons, inspected by churchmen, human rights organisations or even the United Nations? Would they agree to a curfew, and to curfew-breakers being shot if they could not be apprehended?

President de Klerk is answerable, to this country and to the international community, for the steps he takes to ensure the safety of law-abiding citizens and restore civil authority. His decisions are difficult enough; they will have more chance of success, and involve less loss of life, if they are supported by senior politicians and local leaders.

In its editorial THE CITIZEN asks: Good heavens. Have you ever seen the kind of violence that is racking not only Reef townships and Soweto but spilling over into central Johannesburg itself?

It is like living in a state of war, with battle communiqués coming in all the time.

Police ambushed and killed in Soweto. Houses set on fire in Thokoza. Hostels attacked in Vosloorus and hostel dwellers attacking township residents. Train coaches set on fire. Train passengers hacked or shot and gunmen spraying death at stations or at taxi ranks. Pictures of the dead, including horrifying photographs of people set on fire, are commonplace.

Township battlefields ... Vosloorus, Thokoza, Naledi, Phola Park, Sebokeng, Katlehong ... are like names out of our own hell.

The stench of death hangs over some areas, with fearful residents cowering behind locked doors, listening to the sounds outside, wondering whether doors will be broken down and they will be the next victims.

AK-47s puncture the darkness ... The war-cries of so-called "warriors" bring a special terror ... The cries of the victims are a bitter lament for the inhumanity of the combatants ... The wrecked and burnt-out homes and shacks are testimony to the savagery of the fighting.

This is the scene in the townships. This is the war between the ANC and Inkatha for supremacy. This is the Xhosa - Zulu ethnic battleground.

Meanwhile, the white right-wing extremists are active, planting bombs, threatening insurrection. Some blacks allege whites, presumably ring-wingers, are involved in some of the township violence. But no proof is advanced that they are. If, however, the rumours prove true, it will add another frightening dimension to the ugly warfare.

Each bomb blast by the right, however ineffectual at present, since ordinary commercial explosives are used, is another warning of the danger of right-wing terrorism.

And the chance of civil war, of a white insurrection, is no longer as remote a possibility as it was only a few months ago.

As if all this was not bad enough, the white suburbs in Johannesburg and elsewhere find whites increasingly under attack by robbers, housebreakers, car thieves and hijackers.

People live in fear of robbers who break into homes, kill householders or rape women ... Robbers who hijack cars with their drivers and, if they are women, rape them ... Robbers who hold up banks in Chicago-style, putting bank staff and clients at risk. Nobody feels safe, not even those who build high walls and install elaborate radio-to-base systems that provide an armed response. People shake their heads in dismay.

Is this what life in South Africa has become? Is this a foretaste of what life will be like in the new South Africa? And to add to the gloom, business confidence is at rock bottom because of the township war, stayaways, strikes and increasing militancy of black unions. What is happening cannot be allowed to go on.

The violence in the township must be ended before it becomes outright warfare. The responsibility is not just that of the government and its security forces; the ANC and Inkatha must declare peace now. The protection of the people of cities and towns must be a priority, even if more troops have to be sent to the townships to free policemen for normal law enforcement.

Finally, the black unions must adopt a more responsible policy—COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] (can you believe it?) plans another mass stay-away—if using the unions for political purpose does not wreck chances of economic recovery.

Let there be no mistake about one thing: There is no way in which a new South Africa can be born with any hope of success while there is all the ghastly violence, murder and mayhem and labour upheavals that are ruining this country.

The Afrikaans morning newspaper BEELD in an editorial on Friday: Everyone in South Africa and anyone overseas with insight knows that South Africa is busy with drastic change accompanied by a lot of pain. Apparently the only exception is the United Nations, which yesterday due to a lack of fresh arguments fell back on the old sawn-off tune which has been sung about South Africa for more than 40 years: Everything is the fault of apartheid.

What is astounding, however, is Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar's furious attack on South Africa. It appears that he has not really read the report of his assistant who was in South Africa a few months ago. Perhaps the contents of the report do not suit him and he decided to ignore it.

Dr. Perez [as received] earlier this year basked gloriously in the praises rained on the UN over the world organisation's mission in Namibia. But recently he has knocked against the Middle-East and he could do nothing to reduce the tension over Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The worn rhetoric of the UN we heard again the day before yesterday, should encourage South Africans to

climb in immediately to resolve their problems. It is most certainly a way of keeping that old lot with their obsolete views out of here.

14 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB1409104990

[Editorial report]

THE STAR

Out in Township Power 'Recipe for Chaos'—"A helicopter was dropping pamphlets above East Rand townships this week warning of power cuts at the precise moment when the people below were raking through gutted shelters and ruined homes, uncovering bodies," declares a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 September. Switching off power to the townships "adds a last horrific ingredient to the recipe for chaos." The "rights and wrongs of the action don't matter. Not out of charity, but in the name of mercy and plain good sense, the lights must go on again—at least until this season of violence has run its course."

BUSINESS DAY

Call for Black Leaders To Support De Klerk—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 September in a page 8 editorial says a process to end the violence in the townships will have to involve the police, elements of the army, politicians, local communities and their leaders. "Government is already trying to involve Mandela and Buthelezi in a quest for measures which may stop the slaughter. The ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha may not be directing the violence, but their followers are involved and their leaders can contribute to eventual peace." BUSINESS DAY believes "a swift crackdown would certainly involve widespread detentions; it would probably also mean a curfew which would take some deaths to enforce. If township residents supported the detention of troublemakers, and helped point them out, would Mandela and Buthelezi back this?" De Klerk's decisions are "difficult" but they will have "more chance of success, and involve less loss of life, if they are supported by senior politicians and local leaders."

SOWETAN

National Party 'Shirking' Responsibility—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 September in its page 6 editorial refers to the government's "new policy on mixed schooling," saying it "is shirking its responsibility and pushing the decisions on integration to the parents of the children already at white schools. It is asking for a massive majority before the school can change its character. It is asking those who decide to integrate their schools to pay for their decision." There are "suspicions

among many" that President de Klerk and his party "are merely playing games, trying to find a more acceptable version of apartheid rather than trying to democratise South Africa." The National Party "is not leading the country to democracy: it is hoping that the country will quietly slip into it."

Blacks To Face Education 'Problem'—Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 8 he believes "we will pull out of the current recession and the people in the black townships will get tired of the bloodletting." The problem is that when things return to "normality" blacks will be faced with "the problem of education," which is "largely of our own making." Children "have been calling the shots" and "we are slowly producing a generation of illiterates who are good only at dancing the toyi-toyi [protest dance] and throwing the petrol bomb and the stone. They have become excellent marksmen. The teachers did not want to be left out of the new action: they organised a costly 'chalk down' this year. We've cut off our nose to spite our face."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Exiles' Privileges Raise 'Dilemmas'—"Are political activists entitled to more than other people?" asks Steven Friedman in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 8 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 14-20 September. Referring to the expected return of 30,000-100,000 exiles in the wake of the Pretoria Minute, Friedman asks: "Are those who left this country because of apartheid entitled to more than those who stayed and suffered under it?" The return of exiles to a society "in which most people don't have adequate education, housing and health care—and in which many don't even have jobs—raises some ticklish dilemmas." Decisions affecting exiles "will have to be negotiated by the widest range of groups likely to be affected by them and must produce a result with which both exiles and non-exiles can live."

NEW NATION

People Want Arms To Defend Themselves—There can be "no argument against" the calls for the arming of the people to defend themselves "coming from a people who have borne the brunt of attacks supervised by the state's formal and informal structures," notes Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 14-20 September in its page 6 editorial. "Armed whites, and possibly Askaris [turned ANC "guerrillas"] belonging to the state's informal repressive machinery, have now been deployed to ensure that the level of violence does not subside." "Through disciplined mass formations and mass action our people were able to fight apartheid and to render it ineffective. Once more the only way out of this morass is for the people to return to those trenches of disciplined, accountable action as the foundation of fighting the old enemy with a new face."

Angola

UNITA Commentary Assesses OAU Message

MB1409083090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to
Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "Africa Takes an Important Step"]

[Text] Jamba, Thursday September 13..... [dateline as received]—A very important message from the Organisation of African Unity Committee on Southern Africa conveyed to our beloved president Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi by the Zairian president his excellency Mobutu Sese Seko on September 11, reveals the respect and admiration which the whole of Africa has for President Savimbi.

The above referred message deals with the problem of peace in Angola and was conveyed by the vice-president of the African National Congress (ANC), Mr. Nelson Mandela. This historic act is a significantly laudable initiative because it shows the O.A.U.'s recognition of President Savimbi as a freedom fighter and genuine African nationalist who, during the course of his 32 years of struggle for the cause of the oppressed African people, wrote glorious and indelible pages in the continent's history.

In this way, Africa has taken a positive and important step toward the unity and dignification of its people. Its contribution in the search for peace in Angola can only be meaningful and successful when it sees UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, as a decisive and permanent element in the conjuncture of any process which leads Angola to peace, freedom and multiparty democracy.

When President Savimbi participated in the creation of the O.A.U. in 1963, in his capacity as chairman of the African Liberation Movements Committee, he did it as a genuine African, who is unselfish and entirely devoted to the African cause. History will never deprive [as received] the merit of his patriotic efforts on behalf of Angola and Africa.

The peace which is rising on the horizon for the Angolan people and the people of southern Africa and the rest of the continent is as a result of UNITA's work. Peace will shortly become a reality because UNITA resisted with weapons in the hands, UNITA rendered sacrifices in order to contain and frustrate Soviet-Cuban neo-colonialist intentions in Africa.

UNITA rightly deserves the honour which it is being recognised today by the people of the continent, represented by the OAU. Best wishes. UNITA will do everything to ensure that peace is achieved for all the Angolan people and the whole of Africa and that freedom and democracy become a reality for all of us Africans. Africans.

This is the time for us to united around the ideals of freedom and democracy. Forward. Long live Africa. Long live Angola. Long live UNITA. Long live the president, Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

* Reporter Captures Daily Mood in Jamba

90AF0625A Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese
15 Aug 90 pp 22-23

[Article by Joao Ladeiras]

[Text] After a 16-hour flight, one's first impression upon arriving at Jamba is how, in "the land at the end of the earth," in the middle of the savannah, Portuguese is spoken. That is the best and most effective means of welcoming someone. Later, in the contacts that follow, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] cadres never waste an opportunity to emphasize the attention they devote to teaching the Language of Camoes, without any complexes. Without batting an eye, they reject mixtures of Portuguese and English or Portuguese and Spanish when referring to the Cuban and Brazilian influence in Luanda. The presence and activities of Portuguese missionaries in Angolan territory continue to set a daily and vivid example in Jamba. For that reason, the atmosphere of solidarity contrasting with the law of the jungle is not surprising.

South Africa's counterpart to "Indiana Jones" makes it clear that the flight to Jamba will take almost three and a half hours, and that whoever feels sick after the several hours' time had better go to the restroom at the rear of the "Dakota," because there are no airsickness bags.

The challenge has been issued, and that is just the beginning.

The piles of cargo within the fuselage reduce to insignificance the space reserved for passengers.

One's knees are jammed into the roof of one's mouth, and they will remain there until the ancient Dakota lands, eventually, in southern Angola.

On board there are no cages with chickens, rabbits, sacks of cabbage, and flour. There are, however, boxes of ammunition for various calibers of weapons, covered with a net.

Cases of beer and Coca-Cola, as well as a handful of oranges lighten the atmosphere a bit.

It is 1925 hours on Thursday, 2 August.

At that moment, everyone is fighting off the fatigue of the 16-hour flight, since we took off Tuesday from Lisbon, destination Jamba, via Frankfurt.

No one yawns, despite having stayed up all night.

The Dakota, in an excellent state of preservation, lands on the runway at the airport outside Pretoria, where small airplanes and biplanes of all types liven up the quick trip to the Du Bourget airport waiting room.

One hundred, 200, 300, 400, 500...meters of takeoff, and then: the last stage of a trip undertaken to witness the celebration of UNITA President Jonas Savimbi's 56th birthday, celebrated in the middle of the savannah, in southern Angola, in the zone known as Jamba.

However, in a land of armed conflict, logistics always dictate the laws. The runway where the handsome Dakota is suppose to land turns out to be forbidden, and instead of 10 minutes by jeep to the Special Intervention Brigade (BEI), what follows is 60 km of potholes, over a trip of two hours.

The turbulence expected in the air is experienced on land, on Friday morning, in the middle of the savannah. A country of big game that did not want to cooperate during the trip, on my baptism to the lands of black Africa.

'Brother, Sister'

For those who cannot go to Jamba, here is a suggestion: go to the Portela airport on a day of flights to Johannesburg.

It is there, in the mass confusion of the capital's obsolete airport, far from everything and everyone, sharing the reduced space with the "M's" (the designation given by UNITA members to those belonging to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] residing in Portugal), that the "U's" (the designation given by MPLA members to those belonging to UNITA), supporters of Jonas Savimbi, begin to experience Jamba's atmosphere.

Despite the hubbub of the pushing, the elbowing, the "every man for himself," it is possible to hear the words "brother" and "sister" repeated incessantly among the groups dominated by mixed-race and blacks.

It is obvious, of course, that they are UNITA.

Later, one sees them hugging one another, with loud slaps on the back.

The distant and cold handshake is no substitute for the affectionate habit of the eastern countries, which are also falling into disgrace with the winds of change.

The palms of the hands clasp one another, at an oblique angle.

Then with the hand closed, they spontaneously slap on the back of the head.

It is a greeting that only Africans can execute without looking ridiculous, because the entire movement is performed with the naturalness of those who know how to dance the merengue without batting an eye, despite being, most of the time, covered with dust.

Solidarity and determination for the impetuosity of movement is what remains when, after the greetings, they begin to chat, in that tone of voice laden with unmistakably African overtones.

The "return" to Lisbon occurs when, attracted by the bags, they begin to read the names of the stores where the gifts for relatives and friends were purchased.

Italian and French names of boutiques in Lisbon and Oporto compete for attention with those of the bookstores where they purchased political books, the latest novel by Vergilio Ferreira, the "Focus" encyclopedia. There are also packages with sweets that will make the children's days unforgettable.

It was those packages that continued to attract attention when, now in the middle of Jamba, on Friday morning, we realized that our companions on the trip—UNITA delegates from the north, center and south and cadres from the Lisbon delegation—had to declare them at Customs. A situation that, perhaps, without the presence of the journalists, would not have occurred.

In the presence of elements foreign to the organization, however, it is necessary to avoid situations that might damage the image that UNITA has projected with the same rigor as that given to the teaching of Portuguese.

The Art of Speaking Portuguese Well

It was with surprise that, in the "land at the end of the earth," we clearly heard correctly spoken Portuguese.

The Portuguese-English and Portuguese-Spanish mixtures are not, in fact, part of daily speech in Jamba. UNITA leaders want the struggle to occur not merely through the barrel of a gun.

They also want to safeguard the influence of the Language of Camoes on African culture.

It is natural.

The majority of UNITA leaders have studied in Portugal and speak, without pining, of the good times they had here.

"Education Minister" Naka Jama was one who passed through the classrooms of the Faculty of Arts in Lisbon.

"The free land of southern Angola is a Portuguese-speaking haven," the "UNITA government" official told TEMPO.

Certain that teaching in Jamba is of high quality, Naka Jama emphasizes that students in the ninth year of school who go on to study in Portugal do not need an admission examination.

The feeling of responsibility is, rather, the dominant note that stands out when one starts to visit behind the scenes of the capital of Jamba, known as the "Special Intervention Brigade" (BEI) that, in the future, will be the UNITA Resistance Museum.

In the offices for the maintenance and repair of war materiel, in the hospital, in the carpentry shop, the lack of resources does not impede them from performing the (im)possible.

Art and ingenuity to the greatest extent possible is the trademark followed at risk by the UNITA militants.

The same occurs with the Jamba trafficlight, who, after Jonas Savimbi, is surely the most well-known militant internationally.

Internationally prestigious publications such as THE TIMES or L'EXPRESSE have already portrayed the mysterious figure of the traffic light in the middle of the savannah.

It was some time ago when there were some 30,000 people living in the BEI, and the movement of jeeps caused traffic jams.

Now, with some 7,000 people living in the UNITA capital, the trafficlight of the savannah, in the shade, has little to do. Even so, it is always there, from morning to night, doing what the organization requires of it.

The day of 3 August was a special day for the trafficlight. It was the UNITA president's 56th birthday. And the rush hour lasted from morning to night.

Saint Anthony in the Middle of the Savannah

Everyone was anticipating, with unaccustomed excitement, the day of 3 August. It is President Jonas Savimbi's birthday. They wear their best clothes, some of them with tags from boutiques in Lisbon and Oporto.

High heels take the place of unattractive troop boots. It does not matter that the ground is not the best. The atmosphere is festive and everything within the limits imposed by the circumstances is in order for the parade to pass by with pomp and circumstance.

Everyone, without exception, is relaxing with enthusiasm, since peace and free elections are no longer merely a plan to be systematically postponed.

This year Jonas Savimbi did not offer his usual speech after the parade where, of course, there was no missing the M-46 cannon, the latest word in Soviet long-range artillery, captured from FAPLA in the recent confrontation in Mavinga.

The weather is agreeable and the cease-fire, and later peace, are in sight.

Savimbi gave his speech in a festive atmosphere, without the presence of weapons, at night, in the corner where no one in all of Jamba could miss the opportunity to dance the merengue.

The day of Saint Savimbi and Saint Anthony, the patron saint of matchmaking, lasted until early morning, in the middle of the savannah. Everything indicates that 3 August 1991 will come around to pass. And, instead of pasteurized beer from South Africa, the barrels of "tintol" will be used to eat and drink to the pain caused by 30 years of war.

Mauritius

* KPC Reneges on Contract; Alternatives Sought

90AF0648B Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
16 Aug 90 pp 1, 12

[Article by Leon Baya]

[Text] The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) has finally responded, but only to inform the Mauritian authorities that it will no longer be able to implement the contract signed with the State Trading Corporation (STC) for the delivery of 50 percent of the oil products we need for 1990-1991 (525,000 tons), the other half being supplied by Shell.

The response of the Kuwaiti company to the inquiries from the Ministry of Trade and the STC came, after a wait of two weeks, from Japan. In a telex message received at the beginning of the week from Tokyo, the KPC invoked the "act of God" clause in the contract, and requested a statement on its transactions with Mauritius. This telex message was immediately followed by another, this time coming from the London offices of the oil company.

The preceding week, the KPC had announced that it had moved its headquarters to London following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Previously, the KPC operated three refineries in Kuwait, with a combined capacity of about 700,000 barrels per day. Production in Kuwait was interrupted as of the first day of the invasion. The KPC has some 4,000 service stations in Europe and a fleet of 30 oil tankers. Mauritius imported its oil products directly from Kuwait. Shell, on the other hand, made its deliveries from Bahrain.

The reaction of the KPC is causing the authorities in Mauritius to be even more vigilant in regard to the problem of our future supply. Minister of Trade Dwarakanath Gungah made it clear that he might, if it becomes necessary, go abroad to look into other sources of supply, such as Malaysia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Indonesia. The general manager of the STC, Mr. Bijaye Ghoorah, has made similar statements, emphasizing that all options will be studied in view of the development of the prices of the various oil products. The 1989 oil bill, according to Mr. Gungah, was 4.5 percent higher than that of 1988. In 1989, Mauritius imported about 488,000 tons of oil products, as compared to 431,700 in 1988.

The price of oil went up, moreover, on the financial markets on Tuesday. The Brent from the North Sea went up to \$26.93 in London (September delivery), as compared to \$26.25 the day before. In New York, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) was being traded at \$27.34, up \$0.57. According to the Union of Swiss Banks, the price of oil might stabilize at about \$25 per barrel for the WTI, after peaking at \$35.

Again according to that banking union, a price of \$25 per barrel would lead to a general increase in inflation and a

slowdown in growth throughout the world, with an estimated 0.38 increase in inflation in 1990 and 0.48 in 1991 in the industrialized countries.

* TOTAL To Provide More Petroleum Products

90AF0648A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
11 Aug 90 pp 1, 4

[Article by Leon Baya]

[Text] The State Trading Corporation (STC), with the endorsement of the minister of trade, yesterday signed a contract with the French TOTAL company for the delivery of 20,000 tons of oil products (10,000 tons of gas oil and 10,000 tons of aviation fuel) for the purpose of mitigating the supply problems resulting from the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

Mauritius had signed a contract with the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) for the delivery of 50 percent (525,000 tons) of its requirements for oil products. But to date, the STC has been unable to communicate with the headquarters of the Kuwaiti company in order to establish the situation of the KPC, the future development of the contract (which involves \$40 million, equivalent to 600 million rupees), and the regularity of deliveries.

The KPC, which controls all of the nationalized oil companies in Kuwait, had announced on Wednesday that it had moved its headquarters to London. According to a communique, the company was in touch with the legitimate government of Kuwait in exile, and was pursuing its usual activities on the basis of facilities provided by various friendly governments.

Immediately after this communique was published, STC officials tried to establish contact with the London offices of the KPC, but there was no response to their call, or to any other effort made since Kuwait was invaded last week. "We reacted promptly to this blackout, and we have decided to give the contracts for the delivery of gas oil and kerosene to TOTAL," the managing director of the STC, Bijaye Ghoorah, announced. TOTAL, it has been learned from reliable sources, made an offer that was higher than that submitted last April in response to the invitation to bid on the annual delivery of oil products to Mauritius. However, these sources were unwilling to reveal the amount involved. In addition, we have learned from the circles involved that for the contract on 10,000 tons of fuel oil signed with Shell at the beginning of the week, the price offered is 12 percent higher than that proposed by the KPC in connection with the initial contract.

Moreover, when questioned by LE MAURICIEN, Mr. Guy Raffray, the director of TOTAL in Mauritius, expressed satisfaction with the confidence the ministry and the STC have placed in the French company. "As you can see, TOTAL is not trailing behind. It is here to help the country in difficult times. It has been very active in finding not only the products needed but also a tanker

that will deliver the shipment in the first week of September," Mr. Raffray said. TOTAL has operated in Mauritius since 1956.

The new shipment of gas oil and kerosene should make it possible to satisfy the country's needs up until mid-November.

* Study Shows Increased Dependence on Foreign Oil

90AF0648C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
16 Aug 90 p 5

[Text] The demand for energy is expected to decline in the next two decades in transportation (1990—38.1 percent, 2001—26.5 percent) and domestic use (25.4, 20.8) sectors, and to increase in the industrial (26.3, 41.7) and trade (10.2, 10.9) sectors.

In the same period, the following changes in demand are expected in terms of sources: electricity—645.5, 2,045; coal—24,390 tons, 143,308 tons; gas—21,833 tons, 88,342 tons; fuel oil—24.18, 106.53; diesel oil—104.16, 195.48; kerosene—24.31, 27.75; gasoline—77.20, 157.59. (Physical units: liquid, 106L; coal and gas, tons; electricity, 106kwh).

There will have to be a transition from the current situation, in which imports account for 94.2 percent and domestic sources 5.8 percent, to a situation in which foreign sources will account for 58.7 percent, domestic sources 23.5 percent, and conservation 17.8 percent.

In the immediate and long-term future, there will also be a need, with the conduct of economic activities using the least energy, and the links to the foreign exchange economy and environmental protection in mind, for tax and tariff incentives for local production, heavier taxes on imports, solar energy, and calculation of the price of sugarcane refuse in relation to the available energy and coal.

These future estimates and recommendations are contained in a summary of the summary of conclusions in three volumes entitled "Energy, Use, and Policy Planning in Mauritius." These conclusions have just been published by a team at the University of Mauritius directed by Dr. J. Baguant. The study, carried out within the context of the Year 2000 Studies program at that institution and financed by the International Development Research Center of Canada, follows the "Data Book (82)," which was published following the Joint Energy National Conference (80) and the Joint National Energy Seminar (81).

The three volumes are titled as follows, followed by the names of the authors and their collaborators:

Volume I—"Energy Data Book: Energy Supply and Consumption 1970-1989," J. Baguant, J. Manrakhan.

Volume II—"Household Energy Consumption Survey," S. Panray Beeharry, J. Baguant.

Volume III—"Energy Demand Modeling: Aggregate and Sectorial Approach 1970-2010," J. Baguant and R. Panray Beeharry, J. Manrakhan and P. Harel.

The university-based authors, whose works and research are elements within the context of the collaboration with the decisionmaking authorities (political) and others who are participants and protagonists in economic and energy activity, have established facts and made recommendations based essentially on the bulk of the data from surveys and on real needs. It remains to be seen how this study will be followed up by the other partners. And above all, what will be done in view of the current Iraqi-Kuwaiti situation, which brings up the issue of the relative stability of oil supplies. These events, which occurred after the drafting and presentation of the report, are not commented upon therein. However, the text reveals the desire of the university professors to urge the government leaders to place emphasis on ending our dependence on foreign sources, despite the importance therein of oil. They are well aware of this reality, but on the other hand, they provide a very detailed explanation of the local energy avenues to be exploited.

This is the reason for the heavy stress they place on the tax and tariff policy where consumption is concerned. While overall, they do little in this connection other than support the practice which has been pursued, more or less, for some years, they nonetheless urge other government actions in this connection.

Where industrial needs are concerned, the writers of the report say among other things that the lower unit rate outside peak hours (electricity) should be maintained, and the use of coal should be encouraged, while controlling the output and efficiency of boilers. In their view, these measures should effect economies in foreign exchange and protect the environment. They also suggest the allocation of a bonus for savings effected on unit production. In the trade sector, J. Baguant and his colleagues on the Reduit campus favor the allowance described here at the beginning (lower cost per unit after 100 kwh) and lower taxation on gas and gas equipment used in the hotel and restaurant industries.

With regard to domestic resources, the report views a substantial increase in the production of electricity by the sugar industry (by almost 25 percent of the demand by 2001) as the most important measure to be considered. In this connection, the study recommends the granting of soft loans for the modernization of the sugar mills, the development of the coal and sugarcane refuse system, the allocation of a bonus for maximal electricity production per ton of sugar cane, environmental protection through the regulation of boilers, and the development of the "pump hydro scheme" with a view to converting "the excess baseload to peak power."

Ethanol From Molasses

The experts at the University of Mauritius believe that molasses could be used to produce "low-grade ethanol" for domestic (cooking) use, while at the same time they urge

stabilization of the price of this by-product of sugar cane. The authors of this study say that all imports of kerosene (petroleum) could be eliminated if 125,000 tons of molasses (ethanol) were used. They also favor incentives for the latest fermentation technology. In the hydroelectric sector, they urge the exploitation of new sites, and the improvement of those already being utilized.

Free Port Zone

LE QUOTIDIEN reports that the eastern port zone will be developed as a free zone in Reunion. The zone will be managed by a mixed economic company, the SIPRE, in which the port community is a participant.

In addition, the customs system in Reunion will be computerized. The installation of the system known as SOFI will reduce the time required for customs clearance formalities to three minutes.

Mozambique

President Chissano Returns to Maputo 14 Sep

*MB1409084990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 14 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] President Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo a while ago after visiting Switzerland. President Chissano made a one-day official visit to that country, and on 12 September he began a private visit which ended yesterday. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit to Switzerland

WA1409124890

For reportage on the visit by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano to Switzerland, including reports on his talks with Swiss businessmen and President Arnold Koller, see the Switzerland section of the 13 September and subsequent issues of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Zambia

Kaunda Receives Kuwaiti Emir's Envoy 13 Sep

*MB1309191690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] President Kaunda this evening received a special message from an envoy of the Amir of Kuwait, whose government was removed after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The message was delivered by Minister of Communications Habib Jawhar Hayat, who appealed to President Kaunda to use his influence in Africa to get support for the Kuwaiti Government.

Receiving the message, Comrade Kaunda said that the situation in the Middle East was very explosive and that he was praying for an amicable solution to the issue.

Comrade Kaunda told the envoy that the last time he spoke to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat of the PLO, he was in Kuwait and he hoped that the (?king) was told about what President Kaunda had told President Saddam Husayn. [sentence as heard]

Iraq Makes Oil Offer to Foreign Ministry

*MB1309182090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] An Iraqi Embassy spokesman said in Lusaka today that Iraq has officially communicated its offer of free oil to Zambia.

The spokesman said that an official letter outlining the details of the offer was this morning sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said if Zambia should be interested in the offer, [the Ministry of] Foreign Affairs would forward details to relevant government organs to follow up.

He said similar letters were being sent to other Third World countries following last Monday's [10 Sep] announcement by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn that his country was ready to provide the needy Third World with oil.

Zimbabwe

Nationals 'Caught Up' in South Africa's Violence

*MB1309161290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1332 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Bulawayo Sept 13 SAPA—Some Zimbabwean nationals working or holidaying in South Africa are reported to have been caught up and to have died in the current escalating violence in SA [South Africa], reports ZIANA National News Agency.

However, both the Zimbabwean Government and the South African Trade Mission in Harare have denied knowledge of the reports.

Zimbabwean shoppers returning from South Africa and those with relatives working as illegal migrants in SA, told ZIANA a number of Zimbabweans were believed to be among the more than 700 people who have so far died in the fight between supporters of the African National Congress and the Zulu Inkatha movement.

The shoppers interviewed at the Bulawayo railway station said it was difficult to say how many Zimbabweans had died because the majority of them, especially those from rural Matabeleland who illegally crossed into South Africa in search of employment, carried forged South African passports or identity cards.

The continued fighting among blacks, especially Zulus and Xhosas, began in black townships in Johannesburg on August 12.

The majority of Zimbabweans who go to South Africa on shopping trips, do most of their shopping in and around Johannesburg because goods are said to be cheaper there. Migrant workers from Zimbabwe and other countries bordering South Africa, live in hostels or houses located in the same black townships where the unrest is said to be rife. During the fighting, random attacks had been targeted on crowded platforms at railway stations in Johannesburg. Many Zimbabweans who visit South Africa, travel there by trains.

An under-secretary in-charge of the South African Desk in the Consular Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare told ZIANA his department had not received any reports that Zimbabweans might have been caught up in the violence.

"What I can only confirm with full knowledge is that a number of Zimbabweans die nearly every week while visiting South Africa."

He added the Zimbabwe Trade Mission in SA would have relayed the information to Harare if there had been any deaths related to the current violence. The official said the cause of Zimbabwean nationals' deaths in South Africa was mainly car accidents, strokes, mental and natural illnesses.

The trade representative at the South African Trade mission [as received] in Harare, Mr N.M. Nel, said he had not received information from Johannesburg on whether Zimbabweans were among the dead. He warned that Zimbabweans who tried to interfere in the South African internal politics while visiting, shopping, working or on holiday there, would have themselves to blame if anything happened to them.

"If they take sides then they will be part of it (violence) and they will run into trouble. Therefore, tell your people not to be involved and to stay out of the South African politics. You will be doing your country a service if you tell them that. Foreigners should keep out of this fight," said Mr. Nel.

He said the violence in his country had not affected the number of Zimbabweans flocking into South Africa. His office processed an average of 20,000 visa applications every month since January and in August alone, when the violence broke out in South Africa, 19,000 Zimbabweans applied for visas to go to that country. Mr. Nel also confirmed there was a "considerable" number of Zimbabweans who were illegally working in South Africa.

The Gambia

Liberia Interim Government Team To Depart

AB1309190990 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT
13 Sep 90

[Text] Banjul, Sept 13 (AFP)—A delegation of the ECO-WAS-backed interim Liberian government will shortly visit Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria for top-level talks, officials said here Thursday [13 Sep].

Officials gave no dates for the tour, but informed sources said the team would probably go after talks here with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Abass Bundu.

A reliable source said the Liberian delegation would probably be led by Amos Sawyer, a political science professor who was appointed leader of the interim administration in talks among Liberian factions here early this month.

A first interim government team, led by Levy Zangai, another academic and head of the Liberia Action Party, left the Gambian capital for Monrovia on Tuesday, a day after President Samuel Doe was reported killed by rebels.

Informed sources here said the interim government was awaiting the green light from an ECOWAS peace-keeping force in Monrovia before disembarking in the Liberian capital, where rival rebel factions led by Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor and Doe loyalists commanded by General David Nimley were still fighting after the death of Mr. Doe.

Prince Johnson and Gen. Nimley, head of Mr. Doe's presidential guard, have both proclaimed themselves acting president. Mr. Taylor, who has been calling himself president since July, is the only one of the three to oppose ECOWAS intervention. His ill-disciplined forces control most of Liberia outside the capital.

ECOWAS Executive Secretary Bundu was expected in Banjul later Thursday. He was Wednesday in Ghana for talks with head of state Jerry Rawlings and was due in other capitals of the five nations that have contributed to the peace-keeping force.

Meanwhile in Strasbourg, the European Parliament called on Thursday for an "immediate end to the fighting" in Liberia and the convening of a "national conference" among all parties concerned to seek a "political solution." A large majority of Euro-MPs also adopted a resolution accusing Liberian government troops and rebels alike of committing "systematic massacres." The civil war has lasted for almost nine months and cost nearly 10,000 lives, most of them civilians.

Euro-MPs also called on the European Economic Community (EEC) to expedite "emergency aid to refugees in countries bordering" Liberia and to work for a peace settlement at the United Nations.

Last week, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva reported that

500,000 Liberians had fled to Sierra Leone, Guinea and Ivory Coast. He said on September 4 that 10.2 million dollars was urgently needed to supplement 5.7 million pledged after an earlier appeal.

Ghana

Rawlings Meets ECOWAS Executive Secretary

AB1309103890 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] The executive secretary of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Dr. Abbas Bundu, has held discussions with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] at the Castle, Osu. Details of their talks which were held behind closed doors were not disclosed. Speaking to newsmen later, Dr. Bundu said at the moment the situation in Liberia is not very clear and ECOWAS is still awaiting detailed reports from the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] headquarters. He said it is too early for ECOWAS to pull out ECOMOG from the war-torn country.

The executive secretary, however, said that as soon as the situation is clear, the interim government appointed under the auspices of the organization will take over, adding that both Prince Johnson, one of the rebel leaders and General David Nimley, representing those loyal to the late President Doe say they are prepared to give in when the interim government resumes office.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on ECOMOG Role

AB1309170590 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 13 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, the continuing fighting in Monrovia has led to speculation about the future of the peacekeeping force, and a statement this week by the Ghana Government that it was reconsidering its position led to the conclusion in some quarters that Ghana was preparing to pull its troops out of the force. Well Julien Marshal called up Ghana's foreign minister, Obed Asamoah, for clarification. He said that it was true they were having to rethink, but as for the pulling out, on the contrary.

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] That is not the position. Ghana will not unilaterally pull out of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], but we were sort of sounding a warning, more or less, that there is the need to redefine the role of ECOMOG in the circumstances.

[Marshal] Are you suggesting, minister, that indeed ECOMOG needs to become more of an offensive rather than a peacekeeping force?

[Asamoah] Well this will have to be determined by all the parties that have contributed troops to ECOMOG.

[Marshal] But what is Ghana's position? Surely, Ghana must have a position on this.

[Asamoah] Well we would like to see the mission succeed, and all along we have been interested in getting the cooperation of all the parties. We want that to continue, but we are open to suggestions from other parties who have contributed troops to ECOMOG.

[Marshal] How much (?can) Ghanaian political opinion or public opinion tolerate if there were casualties amongst the Ghanaian component of ECOMOG?

[Asamoah] Well as far as I can tell, most Ghanaians are in favor of the ECOMOG exercise. In fact I think that there is a lot of impatience on the part of many Ghanaians that ECOMOG is not taking a more active role, and I think that if there should be casualties, a Ghanaian casualty, I think there will be a demand for more effective performance and for more active role on the part of ECOMOG. So I really believe that there is support for the ECOMOG exercise and that in fact, if we were to take some casualties, even though that would be regrettable, the public would support the continuation of the ECOMOG exercise.

[Marshal] So you think the Ghanaian public would support ECOMOG coming on to the offensive?

[Asamoah] I think that if ECOMOG were to go on the offensive, the Ghanaian public would support it.

[Marshal] In fact, do you think that there is any point in ECOMOG being in Monrovia at the moment if it continues in its present role?

[Asamoah] Well I think as far as the humanitarian aspect is concerned, the ECOMOG has proved its worth. I mean ECOMOG has made it possible for thousands of trapped nationals from so many West African countries and also from some other countries in the rest of the world to be evacuated, and that has been a tremendous help. I think they are still continuing with that kind of exercise. They have made it possible for relief supplies to come in, for food and medicine and things like that to come in, and from that point of view, the ECOMOG is playing a very useful role and therefore one cannot write it off.

[Marshal] As well as the situation on the ground, minister, do you think that there ought to be renewed diplomatic efforts, for instance, to get countries like Burkina Faso to stop their active backing for Charles Taylor's rebels?

[Asamoah] The impression we get is that after the visit of the president of ECOWAS to Burkina Faso recently, Burkina Faso is willing to cooperate with the rest of ECOWAS in this exercise. So we believe that the diplomatic effort has been successful. We hope that the attitude of Burkina Faso, in fact, will reflect this change of position.

[Marshal] So your information is that Captain Compaore has stopped his active support for Charles Taylor?

[Asamoah] Yes my information is that he does sympathize with the ECOMOG mission and with the decisions that have been taken by the Mediation Committee. [end recording]

Secretary Reiterates Ban on Political Activity

AB1309130590 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] The secretary for local government, Mr. Kwamena Ahwoi, has said that certain people are deliberately trying to use the current discussions on the country's political future to (?create) a crisis situation through illegal activity. The secretary was addressing the third ordinary session of the Asanti Akim South District Assembly at Juaso. We read you this report telephoned by Ashanti Radio correspondent Ibrahim Wiredu:

[Begin recording] Mr. Ahwoi's 25-minute address dwelt on several pertinent local and national issues. They include the persistent problem of real financial position of most assemblies and efforts by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to create more revenue sources for them, the problems of bushfires, and matters arising out of his tour of some of the districts, especially the question of who is what between the district secretary and the presiding member of an assembly.

On efforts to tap more revenue for the assemblies, Mr. Ahwoi disclosed that his ministry has submitted a memorandum to the PNDC to expand the revenue sources of the assemblies. About this two areas have been identified, and if approved could bring in about half a billion cedis annually.

On the operation of district lotto, the secretary regretted that the assembly had been very slow in passing bylaws and registering the operation. As a result, many banker-to-banker [local lotto system] operators are in business illegally. He repeated his directive to all assemblies to submit returns on the operation of banker-to-banker in their districts. Also, a legislative instrument has been issued establishing the district tender board to award contracts.

On the current discussions on the evolving democratic system, Mr. Ahwoi said it should be ongoing and conducted in the market places, at lorry parks, in the beer bars, everywhere, and even in the churches. The secretary declared and I quote: In your discussions, I would want you to be guided by what the PNDC member, Captain Kojo Tsikata, said at the Sunyani seminar that the PNDC has not taken a position on the matter, unquote. Mr. Ahwoi said the PNDC is convinced in its own belief that Ghanaians can talk their way to democracy, adding that the fact that some white men had had to fight their way to democracy does not mean that we black men also have to go the same route.

During an open forum, the PNDC secretary said Ghana is under no international pressure to come out with a particular form of democracy. He said the current discussions have only coincided with events in Eastern Europe and elsewhere in Africa which give that impression.

To another question Mr. Ahwoi said the country allows the right of association. People can therefore form associations to express their views. He, however, warned that the ban on party political activity is still in force. The security agencies will therefore not tolerate the formation of any political party or movement under the guise of discussing the country's political future. [end recording]

Team To Visit ECOMOG in Liberia Leaves

AB1409092290 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Freetown, Sept 13 (AFP)—A Ghanaian delegation left here late Wednesday [12 Sep] by sea for Monrovia to visit West African peacekeeping troops there, Ghana's High Commissioner A.K. Twumasi said Thursday.

Ghana, together with Nigeria, The Gambia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, has contributed troops to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) force, which landed in the Liberian capital's port on August 24.

The 11-man Ghanaian delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Secretary Ibn Chambas, which left aboard the Ghanaian Navy ship, *Yogaga*, will return to the Sierra Leone capital on Saturday, the high commissioner said.

Brigadier Twumasi said ECOWAS troops were "in no way to blame" for the capture Sunday and reported death of Liberian President Samuel K. Doe by rebels of Prince Johnson's faction, right outside their headquarters.

"It (Mr. Doe's death) was tragic and we are all concerned," he said, adding that the ECOWAS force, known as ECOMOG, was not prepared for the president's unannounced call on its commander General Arnold Quainoo of Ghana.

He said most of the peacekeeping troops had been sent into the city away from the port where the ECOWAS [Cease-Fire] Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) headquarters have been set up.

Meanwhile, Sierra Leone Army Chief Mohamed Tarawalli said on Thursday that three Sierra Leone soldiers sent as part of the ECOMOG force had been caught by Mr. Johnson's rebels and were sent home on Tuesday.

Major-General Tarawalli said ECOMOG troops have been "expanding their operations cautiously and steadily to avoid casualties."

ECOMOG soldiers in Freetown were Thursday loading 1,000 bags of rice for the peacekeeping troops onto the Nigerian naval vessel *Ambe* which is to set sail for Liberia on Friday or Saturday.

Former UNIFIL Head on ECOMOG Problems

*AB1309131190 Dakar PANA in English
1105 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Accra, 13 Sept. (GNA/PANA)—A Ghanaian general with many years of peacekeeping experience has said that if the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia is to enforce a cease-fire, it needs a clear-cut political direction to operate

effectively. Lieutenant General Emmanuel Erskine, who was commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), was quoted by Ghana's *DAILY GRAPHIC* newspaper Thursday [13 Sep] as saying the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, which sent the force to Liberia needs to set up a more effective political machinery to contain the deteriorating situation in Liberia.

I am not too sure as to the political direction being given the force commander of ECOMOG (ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group), said Erskine who was first mentioned as possible commander of the 3,500-strong force. He added: We seem to be expecting too much from ECOMOG and ignoring the equally important role of ECOWAS.

Erskine said there is the need to set up a secretariat in the Gambian capital, Banjul, which would be actively reviewing the development in Liberia and assisting ECOMOG with the necessary day-to-day-to-day political direction. An interim government with the consent of the rebel factions should be established otherwise the present one set up by ECOWAS will still face the same problem like ECOMOG, he said.

Erskine said that ECOWAS must make those who are giving logistical support to the rebel groups to cut their support, adding without this hostilities will continue. He said that the mistakes of the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad in 1982 have not been addressed and rectified. I do sincerely hope that after Liberia, effective actions would be taken to make the third peacekeeping operations professional and respectable, he said.

The Liberian president, Samuel Doe, was shot and captured at the ECOMOG Headquarters Sunday by the rival rebel group led by Prince Yormie Johnson. The situation has embarrassed the force and Ghana, which has supplied the commander. Ghana has said it is reviewing the situation with a view to advising the ECOWAS secretariat on the continued role of the force.

Liberia

Report on Situation, Johnson Prisoner Policy

*AB1309221090 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] The bloodletting in Monrovia shows no sign of ending even after the killing of Samuel Doe by Prince Johnson's rebel faction at the weekend. [passage omitted]

Elizabeth Blunt is in Monrovia, and Julien Marshal asked her what had been happening today:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, it is quite hard to know what is going on around the mansion; but this morning there was still the sound of fighting from there, still the sound of Taylor's artillery pounding it from the eastward side. But

then that died away in the early afternoon, and although we had a few heavy shots, since there has been much less.

Some people who live on that side of town say they rather strangely saw Taylor's people retreating, leaving, going in the opposite direction. And since then, I have had a visit from representatives of the Independent National Patriotic Front [INPFL], which is Johnson's people, claiming that they have, in fact, advanced up to the mansion, beyond the mansion, and pushed Taylor's people back into Sinkor down as far as the hospital. Now, it is not clear that they have, in fact, [words indistinct] claim, but something of the sort seems to be going on.

[Marshal] And has there been any activity in the Executive Mansion itself, that is to say, has anybody come out?

[Blunt] Not as far as I know today. Yesterday ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the peacekeeping force, took out about a thousand people. [passage omitted]

[Marshal] I understand, Elizabeth, you spent a bit of time today with Prince Johnson's people, who are rather concerned about reports that they have been taking people down to the beach and shooting them just because they are Krahn.

[Blunt] Well, yes, I mean, the people I was with were—they were members of the delegation which recently went to Banjul. They are senior people in the movement, they are well-educated people, they are close to Prince Johnson himself, and they can say—and I am sure it is true—that this is not policy. It is not the movement's policy to shoot people because of their tribal origin. If a soldier surrenders, it is not policy to shoot him. It is policy to hand him over to the peacekeeping force. But this doesn't stop it happening in the lower ranks of their movement, and we went out and I showed them the body of a man who had been shot very close to where I live, down by the beach and they [words indistinct].

Finally, there is little they could say except that it shouldn't be happening and that they do have a problem with soldiers running away who still have their guns sometimes and open fire even when they are in civilian clothes from houses where they are hiding in town. I think the important thing is that the leadership of the movement should keep going on warnings about it to their men that this should not happen.

[Marshal] Do you get the impression that there is anything organized, there is anything controlled about the fighting at the moment?

[Blunt] Well, it is not very organized, it is not very controlled, and the INPFL head said that they had pushed down into Sinkor, they were accompanied by the ECOMOG, West African peacekeeping troop, and that they did not attempt to enter the mansion. They were leaving that to ECOMOG to evacuate the people that were left and hold it for the interim government. This is very much Johnson's game

plan. But it demands a more positive role by ECOMOG itself, and this is what they have been pressing for.

And they confirmed that, yes, they had taken hostages from the West African troops. They said they took about 60, mostly Nigerians, three days ago. They have let half of them go, but they have still got the other 30 or so in their base camp, and I said: Were they prisoners? And they said: No, no, no, they are not prisoners. We do not like prisoners; they eat with the commander himself and that they can drink beer all day long and they are being well-cared for, just that they cannot leave. And they admitted that this was to force ECOMOG's hand to go on the offensive, to hold the mansion, and to push Taylor back. [end recording]

Mali

Foreign Minister on Return of Tuaregs From Libya

LD1309170390 Paris International Service
in French 1230 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] With regard to the plight of the Tuaregs [nomadic Saharan tribes], Libya yesterday denied any involvement in a possible plot in Mali, indicating that it had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the African neighboring countries. Tripoli was thus denying the statements made by President Moussa Traore who said that young armed men coming from Libya were planning to overthrow his regime or at least to proclaim the independence of areas like Timbuctu or Gao.

Mali's position was clarified to us by Ngolo Traore, its foreign affairs minister, who is directly implicating the Libyan regime but who is nevertheless talking about these youths who were apparently trained on Libyan territory and who returned to Mali but not entirely the same as they had left.

[Begin recording] [Traore] Indeed, they have returned home but in the most astonishing circumstances: They were armed and equipped. Therefore for us it was not a normal return of emigrants coming home.

[Correspondent Donaig Le Du] Do you mean that these people have the support from the Tripoli regime?

[Le Du] Was this issue discussed at the Djanet summit this weekend?

[Traore] Of course it was discussed in Djanet because as you know there had been extremely serious disturbances in the region as a whole, be it in Niger or Mali, and it was only normal that these countries meet and in view of the cooperation and the relations existing between Libya and Mali it was at least useful to give one another very serious explanations on the evolution of this situation. In this case, Libya has recognized that indeed young men coming from Mali, Niger, and other countries had stayed in Libya and had received a military and ideological training. Now they had to carry out actions against these countries. [end recording]

The Malian minister, Ngolo Traore, also said that the nomads in this region had always been allowed to move freely in all the countries of the area and across the borders.

Commentary on 'Two Fronts' of Tuareg Situation

*AB1309183990 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 12 Sep 90*

[Radio commentary]

[Text] The most feared adversary is never found where one might expect him to be found. The situation that prevails in the VI and VII regions is forcing our country to face two fronts: The first is waged in the field against armed bandit gangs that has disturbed the tranquility of the civil population; the second is a psychological campaign for our people, to make them understand that what has been achieved is to be preserved because it is our most precious possession after 30 years of independence, and that is national unity.

It is true that following the incidents that took place in the northern part of our country, and which some people dubbed the Tuareg problem, the international media joined hands to criticize our country. Amnesty International, so-called experts on the issue and so-called representatives of the Tuareg people, in turn took the floor to denounce genocide, blind reprisals, the destruction of an original and unique culture. Pamphlets circulated, associations to protect the Tuaregs were created, and protests from charitable souls came from all fronts. An issue that is and should remain a question of internal security was turned into a racial issue by so-called defenders of the Tuareg people and who set the southern and northern parts of our country against each other, white people against black people. People who are and should remain armed bandits were turned into freedom fighters by the zealots of the Association for the Protection of the Tuareg People.

When dishonesty, prejudice, and partial attitudes are so widely exhibited and with such consistency, it appears completely useless to defend oneself, because on the other side, stands are fixed and objectives firmly established. That is why General Moussa Traore did not bother to address these kinds of people. His press conference in Gao was addressed to the cadres of the region, and not to the authors of these campaigns of misinformation and mind-poisoning. Our people ought to grasp all the aspects of the current situation, refrain from all exaggerated conclusions, and have a correct understanding of the issue.

The first and most serious danger is the one that could threaten our national unity. The international media have been raving about the same issue: the supposed differences between the various Malian ethnic groups. No one can really foresee the perverse consequences of this campaign of division, the rancor and misunderstandings it could bring about. Therefore, facing the apprentice sorcerers who are playing with our destiny, we have to morally brace ourselves since we need to know that differences are respected within our unity and thus enable us to have mutual respect for one another. This is a way to show the necessary maturity that

will enable us to avoid the trap of division, to above all count on national solidarity in order to overcome the current difficulties.

To safeguard national unity is a struggle, the struggle for all good willing people for whom no detail is to be neglected. The second message that the head of state delivered during his press conference was a call for a firm stand on the issue. There is no doubt as to the identity of the aggressors and their intentions. They were heavily armed and militarily well trained. They were moving according to pre-established plans. They did not in any way disguise their intention to destabilize the country.

In view of this situation, the Malian state will take all necessary measures to restore peace and security in the threatened zones. These measures should be applied firmly and rigorously, regardless of the various comments that might be made elsewhere, because the moralists of today are very often the culprits of yesterday. This is not an occasion for accusations, but for a mea culpa from these culprits.

Niger

Paper Comments on Four-Nation Summit in Algeria

*AB1109175990 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 7 Sep 90*

[Text] Consultations—this is the title of a front page editorial of the weekly SAHEL DIMANCHE. The editorial is on the four-nation summit between Niger, Algeria, Mali, and Libya scheduled for Djanet, Algeria this weekend.

Despite a difficult economic situation and ill-fated acts by a few distraught Nigerois, who mistake their desires for realities, writes SAHEL DIMANCHE, our country's excellent image remains untouched and we are continuing to use our open and dynamic diplomacy. Thus, it should be recalled that at the initiative of the head of state, General Ali Saibou, a three-nation summit between Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo was held in line with the regular consultations between the three countries. Thus, for some time now and considering developments in the Middle East and West Africa, the head of state has been receiving special emissaries from several countries, notably Egypt, Chad, Burkina Faso, Palestine, and Saudi Arabia. The four-nation summit, scheduled for this weekend in Djanet, Algeria will be held in line with this objective.

This summit has been initiated by our country so that the four brotherly and neighbor countries can continue the necessary consultations called for by the situation and prompted by their friendship and solidarity. This four-nation summit can be justified because they are, in many respects, concerned by the various conflicts which have been currently affecting our common society. As Islamic countries and members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, they cannot remain indifferent to the current conflict in the Gulf, which is opposing other Islamic countries. It is normal that for such a painful issue, our heads of state should meet to exchange views and information, and

discuss the future of the Islamic ummah. As African countries, how can they remain indifferent to the Liberian tragedy? This nation is being torn apart in fire and blood. Something has to be done, and consultations are needed so that useful proposals can be made.

As Saharan countries, Algeria, Libya, Niger, and Mali must maintain contacts to develop mutual cooperation in order to turn the region into a free-trade zone. They must meet so as to help ensure security and the free movement of people and goods in this large area.

The recent unfortunate events which occurred in Mali and Niger have been purposefully distorted and exaggerated by foreign media. These events show the usefulness of such a meeting. To these diplomatic moves can be added the determination of our international partners, notably the IMF and the World Bank and more recently, the French Central Bank for Economic Cooperation, to fully support our country's development efforts.

Therefore, it is through concrete internal efforts and assistance from the international community that the government intends to revive the economy, reorganize our public finances, and help meet the basic needs of all Nigerois, whether factory workers or farmers, private sector employees or civil servants. This is how we can boost our economic sectors as expected by the local business community. The government has been working in this direction with due regards to the highest interests and unity of the nation. It will act without any weakness and complacency under the leadership of the head of state who is, more than ever, determined, and with the unreserved support of the Niger people, concludes SAHEL DIMANCHE.

Nigeria

Court Sentences 29 Coup Plotters to Death

AB1309135490 Paris AFP in English 0231 GMT
13 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Lagos, Sept 13 (AFP)—A military court here has sentenced to death 29 suspected coup plotters following a failed April 22 coup attempt against the government of General Ibrahim Babangida, reliable sources said here Wednesday [12 Sep].

Forty-two people were executed on July 27 in connection with the abortive coup, after being sentenced by the same military court. They included Major Gideon Orkar, the leader of the coup, and eight other officers.

The new sentences have yet to be confirmed by the military government's Armed Forces Ruling Council, to which the court submitted its verdict Wednesday, the sources said.

Following the July executions, Britain and the European Economic Community appealed to the Nigerian Government for clemency for the remaining suspects. [passage omitted]

Paper on Peace Troops To Fight Liberian Rebels

AB1409122890 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT
14 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, Sep. 14 (AFP)—The West African troops sent to Liberia to end the nine-month civil war "have been given new orders to fight back advancing rebels," the Nigerian Government paper DAILY TIMES reported Friday [14 Sep].

The five-nation monitoring group raised by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was originally instructed to be strictly neutral, but has been under attack by the main rebel force led by Charles Taylor. In addition, the rival rebel faction of Prince Johnson has taken some soldiers hostage.

Quoting military sources, the paper said the 4,000-strong force would now "resist Charles Taylor's rebels." It added that the troops were now considered a "peace-enforcing force" and no longer a "peacekeeping force."

In Banjul, Gambian foreign Minister Omar Sey left for Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands to brief their governments on the ECOWAS operation, and reliable sources said Bissau might supply a contingent.

Gambia is currently ECOWAS chairman. The minister was accompanied by its executive secretary Abass Bundu.

Petroleum Minister on Revenues, Gulf Crisis

AB1309182090 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] The Federal Government has said that the excess revenue now accruing from oil will be used to make up for the budget deficits of past years. The minister of petroleum resources, Professor Jibril Aminu, stated this today while addressing State House correspondents at the end of the first meeting of the reconstituted National Council of Ministers. Prof. Aminu explained that although more money was being made from oil, it must be remembered that the nation suffered losses which made it impossible to meet budgeted targets in the last few years.

On the effect of the Gulf crisis on oil prices, the minister said it was not in Nigeria's interest for the crisis to continue. This, he said, was because the price of oil would have risen gradually, even in the absence of the conflict. Prof. Aminu said that by projections, OPEC was confident that by December, when the ministers were to meet again, prices would have gone up further. He remarked that prices of oil at the moment were not determined by the fundamental principles of demand and supply, but by the anxiety over events in the Gulf.

'About 100 Percent' Increase by 1994

AB1309181490 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 90

[Text] Nigeria is to increase her oil production by about 100 percent by 1994. The minister of petroleum

resources, Professor Jibril Aminu, announced this in Enugu at the end of an inspection tour of NNPC [Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation] depots in Rivers, Benue, Anambra, and Imo states. He said the current 1.8 million barrels a day would be raised to 2.4 barrels.

Prof. Aminu stated that the country's oil output at present was low when compared with other OPEC member countries. The minister advocated more investment in the oil industry by Nigerian businessmen.

Diplomatic Links Rejected With South Africa

*AB1309184690 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1030 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Nigeria will not establish diplomatic relations with South Africa until apartheid is abolished. Retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, the external affairs minister, disclosed this while speaking to newsmen in Lagos. He said what was needed at the moment was for Nigeria to impress on the international community the need to continue with whatever measures that would ensure that the repressive policy was abolished.

Decree Establishes Office of Vice President

*AB1309210790 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] A decree on the recent administrative changes announced by President Ibrahim Babangida has been promulgated. Judicial correspondent Teddy Elijah has the details:

[Begin Elijah recording] The decree is cited as Constitutional Suspension and Modification Amendment Decree 23 of 1990. It amends Decree 1 of 1984 and Decree 4 of 1989, which had earlier amended Decree 1 of 1984.

Decree 1 of 1984 was in 1985 amended to provide for the creation of the Office of the Chief of General Staff [CGS] and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. This creation abolished the Supreme Military Council and the Office of the Chief of Staffs of Naval Quarters. Commander (Ebitu Ukiwe) was the first officer to occupy the Office of the Chief of General Staff. Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, now retired, took over from him after one year in office. He occupied the office until retirement and abolition of the office.

The abolition led to the creation of the Office of Vice President to begin a (first) enforcement of the provisions of the 1989 Constitution. Decree 23 of 1990 has finally abolished the Office of the CGS and created that of the Vice President. The decree also creates the position of Chief of Defense Staff, which replaces the Office of [word indistinct] and Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The decree reconstitutes the Armed Forces Ruling Council in line with the administrative changes. It empowers the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces to appoint two members each from Defense Headquarters and the Nigerian Army. The president also has the power to appoint one member each from the Navy and the Air Force. Decree 23 of 1990 took effect from the 3d of this month. [end recording]

Report on EEC Lome IV Aid Allocation

*AB1309222790 Dakar PANA in English
1222 GMT 13 Sep 90*

[Text] Lagos, 13, Sep. (NAN/PANA)—Under the current Lome IV convention, the EEC is to provide Nigeria 365 million ECU (about 365 million US dollars) which is considered the biggest single allocation to any of the 69 African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP). It is also the biggest made to the country under any of the four conventions, EEC official sources told NAN in Lagos Thursday. In addition, the EEC will provide 25 million ECU grant to aid the structural adjustment programme, SAP.

Part of the money to be provided between 1990 and 1995 is to assist the development of human resources in health and literacy and community development projects. Another part of it will be used for environmental protection in the arid zones of the country currently threatened by desertification. It is also to be used to combat erosion and for export promotion projects aimed at increasing the country's export potential.

The EEC has provided to date, 1.1 billion ECU in development assistance and associated financing to Nigeria since the signing of the first Lome Convention in 1975. The sources said that part of the money was provided under the Lome IV Convention while the rest was in the form of special grants. Under the first Lome Convention, about nine million [word indistinct] provided to aid the structural adjustment programme for the country, 50 million ECU under Lome Two, and 213.5 million ECU under the third Lome Convention.

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18 Sept. 1990

